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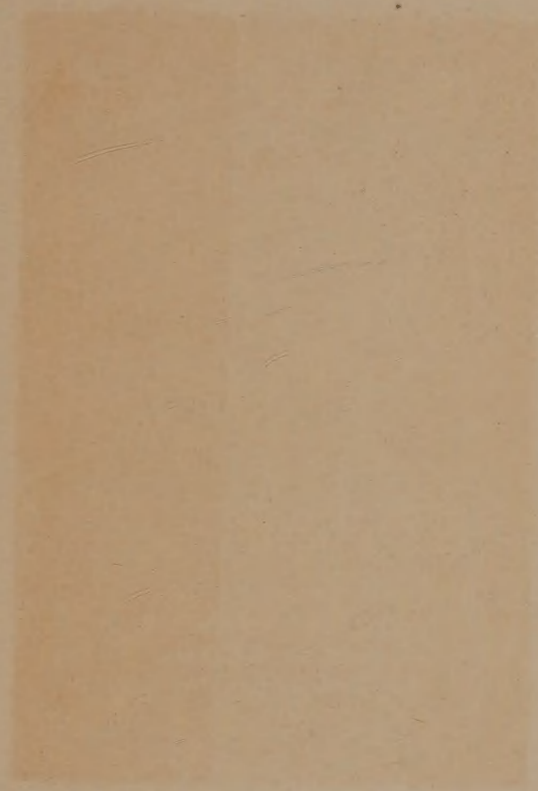
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" **POINTS IN CHURCH HISTORY**

FOR

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

WITH

PREFATORY NOTE

BY

THE REV. THOMAS RICHEY, D.D. d. 1905
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DEDICATED TO
THE GIRLS OF ST. GABRIEL'S SCHOOL.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THESE outlines, prepared for St. Gabriel's School, Peekskill, N. Y., by the Sister in charge, are published in the hope that they will be an incentive to the more thorough study of the history of the Christian Church in schools and colleges. They have been tested by experience, and found capable of practical application in the classroom, under competent guidance.

It gives me no little pleasure to acknowledge the aid which Religious Orders are capable of rendering to the Church, by the proof, which these outlines based upon my Heads of Church History printed for candidates for Holy Orders furnish, that the chair of Church History is neither barren nor unfruitful, but, through the agency of others, is abounding in good works to the glory and praise of God.

THOMAS RICHEY.

Gen. Theo. Sem.,
New York, Aug., 1898.

POINTS IN CHURCH HISTORY.

I. Introduction.

I. THE PREPARATION OF THE WORLD FOR CHRISTIANITY.

- A. Through Judaism ;
 - Mission of the Hebrews to receive and transmit the faith.
 - Jews free from idolatry.
 - Messianic hopes.
 - Dispersion of the Jews necessitated the multiplication of the Old Testament Scriptures.
 - Three yearly festivals.
 - Institution of a weekly sabbath.
 - Great number of synagogues.
- B. Through Paganism ;
 - Preparation not confined exclusively to Hebrews. A Catholic religion demands a universal empire. The inscription on the cross in Hebrew, Greek and Latin.
 - (1) Grecian ;
 - Decline of ancient religions.
 - Greek culture, language, syllogism.
 - Teachings of Plato.
 - The Septuagint version.
 - Greek commerce.
 - Greek civilization and Alexander of Macedonia.

(2) Roman ;

Great military roads.

Roman law, franchise, citizenship.

Idea of the organization of Christian Church.

Roman peace.

Local gods of conquered tribes destroyed by Roman arms.

C. Subjective Preparation ;

Typical system in nature ;

Order in plants, flowers, etc.

Man the completion and crown of all.

God taught the Church in its infancy by object lessons.

Knowledge first grasped by the senses.

Uses of types in educating incipient faith.

Christian Church developed from the Jewish.

Old system allowed to remain before the new enters in its course.

Holy City left standing forty years.

Type and antitype compared.

2. THE BEGINNING OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH.

A. John the Baptist, and expectation of the Kingdom.

B. Our Lord's Ministry ;

Organization not perfected ; unpreparedness of the twelve ; spiritual nature of the Kingdom ; spiritual things spiritually discerned.

Fundamental principles of Kingdom laid down in St. Matt. thirteenth chapter.

Nature of ministerial prerogative, and principles of canon law in St. Matt. eighteenth chapter.

Children to be received.

Weak and erring to be sought out.

Forgiveness to be extended to offenders.

The bestowal of power during the great forty days.

Baptismal commission.

Power to remit and retain sins.

Pastoral care.

II. The Apostolic Age, 30-98.

I. THE PENTECOSTAL AGE.

A. The gift of the Spirit and the nature of His economy.

Significance of the fire dividing itself off into tongues.

Pentecostal hymns in all languages of the earth.

Analogy between the glory which filled the Tabernacle and the Pentecostal fire.

B. The day of Pentecost, the birthday of the Church.

Judaic foundation.

Whole number present.

Conversion of the 3000.

The four notes of the age.

The Apostles' doctrine.

Common life.

Daily Eucharist.

Continual worship and daily attendance in the Temple.

C. True character of the Pentecostal Age creative and extraordinary.

Common life exceptional, not to continue.

Daily Eucharist soon becomes weekly.

D. Ministry of the Pentecostal age extraordinary not organic.

Apostles, prophets, teachers, etc.

Nature of Charismatical gifts and the necessity for them.

Missionary character of the Pentecostal age.

2. JUDEAN AND HELLENISTIC DEVELOPMENT.**A. Manifestations of opposing elements in the Church.**

Spirit of Judaic Christianity.

Claims of the Hebrews acknowledged by our Lord.

Notes of change in woman of Samaria and woman of Syrophenicia.

Christians at first attend the Temple ; change gradual.

Appointment of deacons.

The lowest office the first to be evolved from the Apostolate.

B. Significance of St. Stephen's speech and its depth of historical perspective.

Dispersion and foundling of Hellenistic Church at Antioch. Situation of Antioch, Samaria, Damascus.

Vision of St. Peter and Cornelius ; Joppa, Cæsarea.

Samaria and Philip the Evangelist.

Confirming of the Churches by St. Peter and St. John.

St. Peter's visitation of the Churches in Judea.

Seven years' rest.

C. Conversion of St. Paul and its significance.

Missionary journeys in Greece, Asia Minor, Spain and utmost bounds of the West.

Return to Antioch with Barnabas.

Question raised ; Jewish law of fleshly descent.

Christian principle of Faith and the new Birth.

Council at Jerusalem.

Nature of decision, compromise.

3. TRANSITION PERIOD.

- A. Marked by supernatural signs. -
 Signs in the heavens, wars, commotions.
 Eruption of Vesuvius, Temple of Jupiter destroyed.
 Jerusalem taken by Titus, 70 A. D.

- B. Christianity takes possession of the principal seats of ancient civilization before the close of the first century.
 Mediterranean Sea ; Greek and Roman world grouped around it.

- C. Separation of Judaism and Christianity.
 Second stage in the development of the Catholic religion.
 Hebrew element no longer claims prerogative.
 Christianity recognized as a separate religion.
 Pella ; Ælia Capitolina.

4. SPREAD OF THE CHURCH IN THE APOSTOLIC AGE.

- Thomas in Parthia.
- Andrew in Scythia.
- Bartholomew in India (Teman).
- In Alexandria ; St. Mark.
- Evangelization and founding of Churches different things.
- In Asia Minor.
- Difficulties in the way of organization.
- Conflict between Hebrews and Hellenists.
- Gentiles ; Neophytes.
- Timothy in Ephesus.
- Titus in Crete.
- St. John left to organize.
- Seven Churches of Asia Minor.
- Provincial organization.
- Apostolic College replaced by provincial.

5. PERSECUTIONS DURING THE APOSTOLIC AGE.

The Jewish Persecution.

St. Stephen ; St. James ; St. James, bishop of Jerusalem.

Under Nero, 64 A. D.

Christianity attracts the notice of the Roman Emperor.

Made a *religio illicita*.

Death of Sts. Peter and Paul.

Under Domitian.

Flavius Clemens ; Flavia Domitilla.

The relatives of our Lord.

6. HERESIES DURING THE APOSTOLIC AGE.

Judaist Sects.

Ebionites ; Nazarenes ; Clementines.

Simon Magus ; Cerinthus.

7. ORGANIZATION AND WORSHIP OF THE CHURCH DURING THE APOSTOLIC AGE.

Collegiate character of the Apostolate.

Christian ministry developed from above downward.

Threefold order ; Presbyter, Bishop and Deacon.

General and technical use of words Bishop and Presbyter.

Logical and chronological order of ideas.

Baptism ; laying on of hands ; Holy Communion ; Unction ; Prayer ; Intercession ; Thanksgiving ; Reading of Old Testament and Apostolic letters ; Holy Days ; Creed.

8. CHRISTIAN WRITERS.

St. Clement ; Paul ; Titus ; James, etc.

Reference Books for Church History During the Apostolic Age.

- Shirley in the Apostolic Age.
 Döllinger's First Age of the Church.
 Church History (Early Period). *Cheetham.*
 Church History. *Milo Mahan.*
 Church History, Vol. i. *Wordsworth.*
 History of Christian Church, Vol. i. *Robertson.*
 Turning Points of General Church History. *Cutts.*
 The Apostolic Fathers. *G. A. Jackson.*
 Primitive Saints and the See of Rome. *Puller.*
 Catholic Religion. *Canon Staley.*

III. The Age of the Persecuted Church, 98-311.

1. THE GROWTH OF THE CHURCH.

A. In the East.

Edessa, 165 A. D. The First Christian Kingdom.

Arabia in Second Century ; Bostra a bishop's see.

Chaldea ; Maris, a disciple of St. Thaddeus, their Apostle.

Persia, received Truth from Edessa and Armenia.

Armenia, first Christian Empire.

Gregory the Illuminator.

In Asia Minor.

Pliny's letter to Trajan.

Question of Episcopacy and Apostolic Succession.

Polycarp and his testimony.

Ignatius' Epistles.

χωρὶς τούτων ἐπισκόπου, πρεσβυτέρων, διακόνων ἐκκλησία οὐ κάλειται.

Clement's Epistle to the Corinthians.

B. In the West.

Spain ; traditions of Sts. Paul and James.

Gaul ; Irenæus a pupil of Polycarp.

Bishop, 178, Lyons.

Germany ; Churches mentioned by both Irenæus and Tertullian.

Britain ; legendary period.

Possible origin of Church in Apostolic Times.

Evidence of its existence in Third Century.

Mentioned in writings of Eusebius, Jerome, Tertullian and Origen.

C. In Africa.

(1) Alexandrian School.

Cosmopolitanism of Christian Philosophy.

Catechetical School ; St. Mark.

Justin Martyr, 148.

Clement, 191.

Origen, 185.

Alexandrian System.

Creation, Mankind, Revelation, Faith, Allegory.

(2) The North African Church.

(a) Special mission of North African Church.

How and when Christianized.

Scillitan martyrs ; Perpetua, Felicitas.

Austerity and fervor of North African Church

(b) School at Carthage, Latin School.

Quintus Septimius Florentius Tertullian.

Character and influence of residence at Rome ; Writings, Latin takes place of Greek.

(c) The Cyprianic Age.

Thascius Cæcilianus Cyprianus.

Bishop from 248-258.

Policy.

Relative position of Cyprian and Ignatius.

State of the Church.

Double breach of order.

Novatus, Felicissimus, Fortunatus, Privatus.

Novatus at Rome; consecration of Novatianus by three bishops.

(d) Peculiar organization of North African Church.

Three Classes.

Clergy, headed by Bishops.

Semi-clerical, martyrs, confessors, virgins.

Laity.

Represented in Church by Seniores populi, *i. e.*, lay elders who acted with clergy in all matters of Church discipline and business.

Corona presbyterorum.

Carthage has metropolitical jurisdiction, but not a patriarchate.

Comparison with our own American organization.

Peculiarities owing to the political arrangements of the country.

Scoto Celtic Church and its peculiarities.

Essential element of the Episcopate.

D. The Church at Rome.

Early character and language.

Jewish Colony.

Founders Sts. Paul and Peter.

Early Bishops.

Linus, Clement, Anencletus.

Relation of Rome to Carthage.

Question of metropolitical jurisdiction.

Martianus Bishop of Arles.

Churches of Leon and Astorga.

Basilides and Martialis seek aid of
Stephen of Rome.

Cyprian maintaining local jurisdiction.

Relation of Cyprian to see of Rome.

Origin and growth of papal jurisdiction.

Early Church did not recognize primacy of
jurisdiction or gift of infallibility of Ro-
man See.

Attempt of Victor, 196 A. D.

"Primacy of Honor" because imperial City.

2. THE PERSECUTIONS OF THE CHURCH, 98-311.

Under Trajan.

Pliny in Bithynia; Symeon, bishop of Je-
rusalem; Ignatius; Clement.

Under Hadrian.

Cause of the Persecution, Bar-cochba.

Ælia Capitolina.

End of the Jewish Christian Church.

Under Marcus Aurelius.

Justin Martyr; Polycarp; Martyrs of
Lyons and Vienne.

Under Severus.

St. Irenæus; St. Perpetua; St. Cæcilia.

Under Maximin, the Thracian.

Not well known; against the clergy.

Under Decius.

The severest except that of Diocletian.

St. Babylas; St. Felix; St. Agatha; Many
Children.

Libellatici.

Under Valerian.

Assemblies of Christians for worship for-
bidden.

St. Lawrence ; St. Cyprian ; St. Valentine ;
 St. Prisca ; Little St. Cyril.
 Under Diocletian.
 Traditores.
 The Theban Legion ; St. Agnes ; St. Alban.
 Canon of Scripture.

3. THE HERESIES OF THE AGE OF THE PERSECUTED CHURCH.

The heresies of the Ante-Nicene Age a combination of Christianity with Greek and Oriental Philosophies.

A. Gnosticism.

Definition ; origin.

Three principles connected with all the Gnostic Schools ; Dualism, Eternity of Matter, Docetism.

Three Gnostic Schools.

Characteristics, more distinctly dualistic, and more hostile to Old Testament.

Simon Magus and Cerinthus of the Apostolic Age the precursors.

(1) West Syrian School.

Marcion.

Distinction between Old and New Testaments.

The " Law " hardness and sternness.

The " Gospel " an absolutely new revelation from God.

Three principles or forces.

The Supreme Deity or Good God.

The Righteous Demiurgos or Creator.

Matter and its ruler the Evil One.

Saturninus of Antioch.

Effort to give rationale of Judaism.

Marriage, etc.

Carpocrates and Epiphanes.

Æon system a cloak for great abominations.

Community and equality.

Epiphanes worshipped as a God.

(2) East Syrian School.

Tatian, a pupil of Justin Martyr.

Tatianites a stern sect; marriage, wine, etc.

Bardesanes of Edessa.

Three principles.

Fate, Nature, God of Redemption.

(3) Alexandrian School.

Basilides and Valentinus, 125 A. D.

Systems remarkable for brilliant but perverse ingenuity.

Philo-Hellenism opposed to Oriental dualism.

Valentinus and his system.

Ogdoad, decad, dodecad, etc.

The sect of the Marcosians.

B. Montanism.

Origin, nature of a reaction.

Followers: Montanus, Maximilla, Priscilla, etc.

Its teachings; their severity.

Relation to the priesthood and the Sacraments.

Exaggeration of the economy of the Spirit.

Councils against Montanism.

Tertullian a Montanist.

C. Monarchianism.

(1) Philanthropists or pure Humanitarians.

Alogi, denied St. John's Gospel and the Apocalypse.

Theodotus of Rome.

Excommunicated for teaching our

Lord a mere man.

Held supernatural birth but denied His Divinity.

Theodotus of Byzantium.

A money changer but learned.

Same tenets as Theodotus of Rome.

Denied Christ in persecution.

Artemon.

Maintained a Trinity not known to Scripture; developed by Zephyrinus, bishop of Rome.

(2) Emanationists.

Denied the proper Deity but held the Divinity of Christ.

Beryllus of Bostra in Arabia, 244.

The Divine Nature of Christ not circumscribed or peculiar but the gift of the Father.

Paul of Samosata, 260.

A worldly bishop of Antioch.

Denied the hypostatic nature of the Logos.

Christ a divinely inspired man.

Deposed by a synod in 269.

The party maintained itself to the fourth century.

(3) Patripassians.

Maintained principle of Divinity in its absolute sense.

Praxeas.

Noted for combating Montanism in time of Victor.

Doctrine: Father and Son One; the Father in a spiritual existence, the Son in a fleshly.

Noetus of Smyrna.

Before the Incarnation the Son called Father, after birth Son; different names according to vicissitudes of time.

(4) Sabellianism.

Sabellius of Pentapolis, Libya.

The first principle a Monad.
 Use of the word person.
 Different manifestations of God
 under the Law, the Gospel and
 the Church.
 Nature of the economic and tem-
 poral manifestations of the Trin-
 ity; economy of the Father; of
 the Son; of the Holy Ghost.

D. Manichæism.

Mani, 277.

Two eternal principles, good and bad.

Doctrines a mixture of naturalism, dualism
 and fatalism.

Creation a necessity; redemption the de-
 liverance of the spiritual principle from
 matter (evil); baptism; mystic Pass-
 over; Princes, twelve Magistri, seventy-
 two Bishops.

Points of Controversy.

Faith or knowledge the way to holiness.

Possibility and reality of evil.

Nature of free-will and possibility of evil.

Compatibility of free-will and fore-knowl-
 edge.

Compatibility of evil with the idea of Di-
 vine Providence.

Spread of Manichæism.

Edict of Diocletian.

**4. POINTS OF CONTROVERSY DURING AGE OF THE PERSE-
 CUTED CHURCH.**

A. Quartodeciman Controversy.

Celebration of Easter in Asia Minor.

Principle involved in the Controversy.

Second Stage of the Controversy.

Question settled at Nicæa, 325.

B. Controversy on Rebaptism.

The admission of converts from heresy to the Church.

African position, rebaptism though fallen into disuse.

Eastern position, same as African.

Roman position, imposition of hands.

Stephen reverses decision of the African Councils.

Cyprian excommunicated; recognized by the Roman See.

5. WRITERS DURING AGE OF THE PERSECUTED CHURCH.

Clement of Rome, 100 A. D.; Ignatius, 116 A. D.; Polycarp, 160; Tertullian, 160; Irenæus, 176; Origen, 185; Clement, of Alexandria, 191; Cyprian, 248.

Reference Books for Church History During the Age of the Persecuted Church.

Church History. *Milo Mahan.*

Church History (Early Period). *Cheetham.*

History of Christian Church, Vol. i. *Robertson.*

History of Latin Christianity. *Milman.*

The Apostolic Fathers. *Jackson.*

Church Club Lectures, 1888.

The Church and the Roman Empire, Creighton's Series of Epochs of Church History.

St. Cyprian's Life and Times. *Poole.*

The Church in Italy. National Churches Series.

Church History, Vol. i. *Wordsworth.*

Turning Points in General Church History. *Cutts.*

IV. The Age of the Established Church, 311-476.

The Age of the Four Great Œcumenical Councils.

1. THE CHURCH AND THE EMPIRE.**A. Diocletian and his Times.**

(1) The Division of the Empire.

Two Augusti, Diocletian, Maximin.

- Two Cæsars, Galerius, Constantius.
- The Two Augusti resign.
- (2) Six masters after Diocletian.
- In the East.
- Maximin, a creature of Galerius.
- Licinius an old comrade of Galerius.
- In the West.
- Maximian, appointed by Diocletian.
- Maxentius his son.
- Galerius and Constantius.
- (3) Persecution under Galerius.
- Edict of toleration, 311.
- Religion made a *religio licita*.
- Edict of Milan, 313.

B. Constantine and the Christian Church.

- (1) Early life; St. Helena a Briton.
- (2) The adoption of the Christian religion.
- Reasons for adoption.
- (3) Founding of Constantinople, 328.
- Reasons for abandoning Rome.
- Family influence, Senate, etc.
- Constantinople ■ Christian city not a pagan.
- Greek Christianity takes the place of Roman for three hundred years.
- Purposes to be served by this.
- Dioceses united into four præfectures.
- (4) New Conditions of the Christian Church.
- Jealous care for the Faith of the Greeks; power of counsel, rule and order of the Latins.
- Abolition of pagan sacrifices; decline of paganism.
- Privileges extended to the Church.
- Evil consequences of Church and State.
- Interference of Emperor in ecclesiastical matters.
- Last days of Constantine.
- Baptism.

Divine Visitations.
Character of Constantine.

C. The Sons of Constantine.

- (1) Constans, 337-350.
Weak in character.
Idolatry not forbidden.
Slain by usurper Maxentius.
- (2) Constantius, 337-361.
Emperor of East and West.
Period of intrigue and misrule.
Eusebius of Nicomedia.
Character.

D. Julian the Apostate.

- (1) Early life and training.
Studied at Athens with Gregory Nazianzen and Basil.
Aim of Julian to restore paganism; baptism of blood, etc.
Work of reformation begun; edict of toleration; persecution of Christians; banishment of Athanasius.
Persecution at Antioch, 362; attempts to win Christians from the Faith.
- (2) Last Struggle of Paganism.
Causes of Failure.
Luke-warmness of priests and scoffing of people.
Julian's attempt to rebuild temple and restore Judaism.
Supernatural interference.
Persian War.
Death of Julian and prophecies connected with it.
Character of Julian.

E. Jovian, 363-450.

Restores Christianity.
Peace with Persia.

- F. Valentinian and Valens.
Persecutions of the Arian Valens.
- G. Gratian and Theodosius.
Appointment of Theodosius ■ victory over
Goths.
Restores Church to Orthodox.
Privileges of the Church.
Influence of Ambrose; Massacre of Thessa-
lonica.
- H. Theodosius II.
Monk rather than Emperor.
Character of his reign.

2. THE FOUR GREAT ŒCUMENICAL COUNCILS OF THE
AGE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, 311-476.

- A. The Council of Nicæa 325 (The First Œcu-
menical).
 - (1) Kinds of Councils.
Parochial; Provincial; Patriarchal;
Œcumenical.
 - (2) Arianism.
 - (a) Arius and the outbreak of his
heresy.
Arius a presbyter of Alexandria.
School of Antioch, Lucian.
Tenets of Arius.
Fundamental mistake of
Arius.
Mistake in interpreting Scrip-
ture.
 - (b) Outbreak of heresy at Alexandria.
Synod of Alexandria, 321.
Question in dispute.
Athanasius; Eusebius of Ni-
comedia; Eusebius of Cæs-
area.
Popular excitement; influ-
ence of women.

Arius anathematized; Emperor intervenes.

- (3) The Assembling of the Council, 325.
Summoned by Emperor Constantine to consider Arianism.
Place; number; persons, etc.
- (4) Result of Council.
Those holding Arianism anathematized.
Nicene Creed adopted.
Homooousion (same substance) Catholic word.
Homoiousion (like substance) Arian word.
Paschal question settled.
Canons passed; significance of Sixth.

B. The Council of Constantinople, 381.

Summoned by Emperor Theodosius to consider Macedonian and Apollinarian heresies.

- (1) The Macedonian Heresy.
Macedonius (about 341).
Patriarch of Constantinople.
Heresy.
Denied the Personality of God the Holy Ghost.
- (2) The Apollinarian Heresy.
Apollinaris bishop of Laodicea.
Heresy.
Our Lord's Soul not a human one but the Divine Logos.
Led to the Nestorian heresy.
- (3) The meeting of the Council, 381.
Gregory Nazianzen presides; resigns.
No bishop of Western Church present.
Decrees universally received in the West.

- (4) Questions considered.
 - See of Constantinople.
 - Meletian Schism.
 - Heresies of Macedonius and Apollinaris anathematized.
 - Constantinopolitan Creed.
 - Additions made.
 - Other Canons.
 - A "precedency of honor" given Constantinople.
 - Limits and rights of dioceses defined.
 - Difference between metropolit-ical and patriarchal sees.
 - Five patriarchates.
 - East: Constantinople; Anti-och; Alexandria; Jerusa-lem (honorary).
 - West: Rome.

C. The Council of Ephesus, 431.

Summoned by Theodosius II. to consider Nestorianism.

- (1) The Heresy of Nestorius.
 - (a) Nestorius and his teachings.
 - Nestorius of the School of Antioch.
 - Indications of character.
 - Heresy, two Persons in one Na-ture.
 - (b) Opening of the Nestorian Contro-versy.
 - Anastasius and Dorotheus.
 - Pastoral letter of St. Cyril of Alexandria.
 - Theotokos and Theophoros.
 - Synods of Alexandria and Rome.
 - Twelve anathemas of Cyril.
 - (c) The School of Edessa.
 - Character of teachings.
 - Extent.

Development.

Chief objection to Nestorian school.

- (2) Delay in opening the Council.

St. Cyril, Theodoret.

- (3) The Council condemns Nestorian Heresy.

D. The Council of Chalcedon, 451.

Summoned to consider heresy of Eutyches.

- (1) The Eutychian Heresy.

Eutyches.

Abbot of a monastery near Constantinople.

Testified against Nestorius.

Heresy.

Not two Natures in Christ after the Incarnation but One.

- (2) The Robber Council, 449.

Dioscurus of Alexandria.

Tome of St. Leo.

- (3) The Results of the Council of Chalcedon.
Heresy of Eutyches condemned.

Doctrine of the Incarnation more closely defined.

Significance of the four words ; truly, perfectly, indivisibly, without confusion.

E. A Summary of the Truths Declared at the Four Great Councils.

- (1) *Nicæa*—Christ was very God ; against the Arians.

- (2) *Constantinople*—Christ was Perfect Man ; against the Apollinarians ; The Holy Ghost was Very God, against the Macedonians.

- (3) *Ephesus*—Christ was One Person in Two Natures unmixed, against the Nestorians.

- (4) *Chalcedon*—Christ had Two Natures

distinct in One Person, against the Eutychians.

3. THE CONTROVERSIES OF THE AGE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, 311-476.

A. Struggle with the Semi-Arians.

Division of Arians.

Semiarians; Homœans or Acacians; Anomœans or Ætians.

Political influence of Semi-Arians.

Recall of Arius and triumph of Eusebian party.

Persecution of Athanasius; dated creeds.

Councils of Arles and of Milan.

Hilary of Poitiers; fall of Liberius and Hosius of Cordova.

Council of Ancyra, 358.

Ariminum.

Last triumph of Arianism.

Eudoxius enthroned in Constantinople.

Restoration of Liberius.

B. The Schism of Donatus.

(1) Bishop of Carthage.

Majorinus, Donatus; Mensurinus, Cæcilianus.

(2) Grounds of the Schism.

Rivalry between primate of Numidia and See of Carthage.

Offence taken by Lucilla against Cæcilianus.

(3) Points of Controversy.

The Grace of the Sacrament dependent on the worthiness of the priest.

Baptism in the name of the Trinity valid by whomever administered.

(4) Controversy lasted 100 years.

Council of 313.

Donatus condemned.

Appeal to Council of Arles, 314 :
Milan, 316.

Circumcellions and popular tumult.
Parmenian succeeds Donatus.

Two factions, Primian and Maximian.

Final settlement of Controversy at
Council of 411.

Importance of Controversy.

(5) Issues in Time of Augustine.

Nature of Church.

Validity of Baptism and Ordination
irrespective of the minister.

C. The Pelagian Controversy.

Pelagius (Morgan) a monk of the monastery
of Bangor in Wales.

Celestius, his deacon, asks to be made presbyter at Carthage.

Questions raised concerning original sin and
free-will.

(1) Adam made mortal and subject to
death without sin.

(2) Sin of Adam injured himself and
not the race.

(3) Newborn children in the same state
as Adam before the fall.

(4) Children without baptism have eternal
life.

(5) The human race does not die in
Adam nor does it rise in Christ.

(6) Law saves as well as Gospel, and
before Christ there were men without
sin.

Council of Carthage, 412 ; Jerusalem, 415.

Question transferred to Rome ; Innocent I.
sustains Carthage.

Zosimus a Greek, favors Pelagius and is
opposed by Council at Carthage, 418 ;
Zosimus retracts.

Semi-Pelagianism.

Julian of Eclanum refuses to sign the
Epistola Tractoria of Zosimus.

John Cassian, abbot of a monastery at Mar-
seilles, holds the reciprocal action be-
tween grace and the will.

Vincent of Lerins.

Council of Orange reaffirms Augustinian
views.

Semi-Pelagianism condemned at synod of
Valence, 529.

Differences of East and West; points at
issue.

4. THE GREAT SAINTS OF THE AGE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, 311-476.

A. St. Gregory Nazianzen.

Early life and character; friend of Basil.

Bishop of Sasima.

Opposition to Arianism at Constantinople;
Anastasius.

B. St. Basil.

Early life.

Introduces monasticism into Asia Minor.

Liturgy of St. Basil.

Opposition to Valens.

C. St. Athanasius.

Early life and character.

Bishop of Alexandria for 40 years.

Champion for Christianity against Arianism.

Charges against Athanasius.

Councils of Tyre and of Jerusalem.

Banishment to Gaul.

Three times exiled.

Character; work for the Church.

D. St. Ambrose.

Appointment as bishop of Milan.

Conversion of Augustine.

Ambrose and Gratian; Theodosius, and Valentinian II.; work for the Church.

E. St. Augustine.

Early Life.

Birth and education; Tagasta; Madura; Carthage; Rome.

Manichæan, Platonist, Sceptic.

Milan; influence of St. Ambrose.

Conversion and baptism.

Voice heard in villa at Cassiacum.

Bishop of Hippo.

Conflict with Manichæism.

Conflict with Pelagianism.

Conflict with Donatism.

Writings, etc.

F. St. Jerome.

Early life at Rome and his return there.

Hospital in Bethlehem.

The Vulgate.

Character; influence.

G. St. John Chrystom, (Golden Mouthed).

Early life at Antioch.

Constantinople and the Archbishopric.

Eutropius secures his transfer; Eutropius and Eudoxia.

Theophilus of Alexandria.

Council of Chalcedon; banished 404; earthquake and recall.

Labors for missions.

Sent to Pityus on the Black Sea.

Dies at Comanum, 407.

H. St. Cyril of Alexandria.

Opposition to Nestorianism.

Paschal for year, 429.

Twelve anathemas.

Usurpation of civil power.

Quarrel with Orestes.

5. THE CHURCH IN BRITAIN DURING THE AGE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, 311-476.

A. The British Church. A missionary Church.

(1) Three chief centres; London, York and Colchester.

(2) The Age of the Councils.

British bishops at Council of Arles, 314.

British bishops support Athanasius at Council of Sardica, 347.

At Ariminum.

(3) Pelagianism in Britain.

Morgan, a Welshman.

Refuted by Sts. Germanus and Lupus of Gall.

(4) Conquest of Picts and Scots by Britons.

Alleluia Battle.

Aid from Gaul.

(5) The English Conquest.

Celts reduced to slavery.

Churches burned; priests and monks driven away.

Paganism in Britain; days of the week.

British Church took refuge in Wales.

B. The Irish Church.

Failure of mission of Palladius.

The First Order of Irish Saints.

St. Patrick; consecrated by a Bishop of Gaul.

C. The Church in Scotland.

St. Ninian, apostle; consecrated by Bishop of Tours.

Candida Casa.

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V. From Fall of Western Empire to Gregory the Great, 476-596.

1. THE FALL OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE.

A. Last days of the Roman Empire.

First invasion of Italy by Alaric, 402;
Stilicho.

Sack of Rome by Alaric, 410.

Invasion by the Huns; Attila.

Battle of Chalons, 451.

Leo the Great.

Sack of Rome by the Vandals, 455.

Eudoxia; Genseric.

B. Fall of Rome, 476.

Odoacer, Augustulus.

Final blow to paganism.

C. Regaining of Rome by Eastern Empire under Justinian, 553.

The Rule of the Exarchs of Ravenna.

D. Lombards conquer Northern Italy.

Pavia the capital.

2. CONVERSION OF THE BARBARIANS.
 - A. Arianism of Barbarians.
Visigoths; Burgundians; Suevi; Vandals.
 - B. Conversion of Clovis and the Franks.
 - C. The Vandal Persecution in Africa.
The Conference at Carthage.
Persecution; death of Hunneric.
3. HERESIES AND CONTROVERSIES FROM THE FALL OF
WESTERN EMPIRE TO GREGORY THE GREAT.
 - A. Monophysitism.
The Heresy of the Jacobites.
The Hereticon.
 - B. The Origenistic Disputes.
 - C. The Three Chapters or Articles.
4. THE SECOND COUNCIL OF CONSTANTINOPLE, 553.
(The Fifth Œcumenical.)
Summoned by Emperor Justinian.
Absence of Vigilius.
Three Articles condemned.
Four Earlier Councils confirmed.
Virgilius, excommunicated, submits to the desires
of the Council.
5. MONASTICISM.
 - A. Origin.
In Antiquity; in the Ancient Law; in the
Gospel.
 - B. Eastern Monasticism.
 - (1) Earliest Forms.
Ascetic and Hermit life, Paul, etc.
The Fathers of the Desert.
The Thebaid.
Anthony.
His influence in the Church.
The number of his disciples.
His struggle with Arianism.

Pachomius.

Author of the first written law.
The Monastery of Tabenne for
nuns.

The Two Macarii; in the desert
of Scetis.

The Two Ammons; On Nitre
Mountains.

(2) Growth of monasticism in the East.

The monks of Sinai.

Hilarion in Palestine and Cyprus.

St. Ephrem in Mesopotamia.

Pillar Saints; St. Simeon Stylites in
Syria.

Martyr Monks in Persia.

St. Basil and St. Gregory in Cappo-
docia.

Their work for the Church.

Opposition to monks from pagans
and Arians.

St. John Chrysostom their Apolo-
gist.

(3) Decay of monasticism in the East.

Slaves of Islamism and accomplices of
schism.

C. Western Monasticism.

(1) Introduction of Monasticism.

Monasteries of Athanasius.

His life of Anthony.

Monasteries of Jerome.

Life at Chalcis and Bethlehem.

The Lives of the Fathers of the
Desert.

Paula, Marcella, Melania.

Introduction of Monasticism into
Africa.

St. Augustine; his rule.

Cenobitical institutions driven back
to Spain by Vandal Persecutions.

(2) Monasticism in Gaul.

Establishment of monasticism by Martin.

Influence of St. Athanasius.

Relation to St. Hilary of Poitiers.

Monastery of Lerins on the coast of Provence.

Called the "Happy Isle."

Honaratus.

A celebrated school of Christian theology and philosophy.

Vincent Lerins; Test of Catholicity, quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus; Salvian; St. Lupus.

The Abbey of St. Victor, Marseilles.

Founder, John Cassian, 360-433.

Student of monastic life.

Institutions; Conferences.

First rank among the codes of monastic life.

Separates monks from secular clergy; not a seminary as Lerins.

Charged with inventing Semi-Pelagianism.

(3) The Benedictine Order.

St. Benedict, 480-543.

Seclusion at Subiaco.

Life at Monte Cassino.

Relation with the Nobility.

Influence over the Goths.

The Rule of Benedict.

Adapted to the individual.

Two dominant ideas.

Work; Obedience qualified by the nature and the origin of the command.

Establishment of Order in Gaul, Spain and Sicily at the death of the founder.

Learning found refuge in Benedictine cloisters.

(4) Cassiodorus, 468-568.

Senator, prefect, last of the Consuls.

Monastery of Viviers at Squillace.

Library.

The alliance of monastic and intellectual life.

Transcription of classical and religious writings for their preservation and dissemination.

Claimed by Benedictines as one of their order, but without foundation.

The world reclaimed from the Barbarians by monks.

6. THE SCOTO-CELTIC CHURCH, 476-596.

A. In Wales.

The schools in Wales; monasteries.

Llandaff; St. Asaph's; St. David's; Bangor.

Four sees existing till to-day.

Glastonbury great centre of learning.

St. David; St. Asaph; St. Padan.

Missions to Ireland; Gildas.

The Church of Cornwall.

Character of Church as given by Gildas.

Church without Metropolitans.

B. In Ireland.

The Second Order of Irish Saints.

Missionary spirit.

St. Columban.

In Gaul; Aneygray, Leuxeuil.

In Switzerland; St. Gall.

Letters to Gregory and Boniface.

C. In Scotland.

St. Kentigern.

Iona the head of other monasteries in Britain and Scotland.

Columba; the Culdees.

- D. Characteristics of the Celtic Church.
 Liturgy of the Ephesine family.
 Baptism.
 Calculation of Easter.
 Consecration of Bishops ; anointing of hands.
 Tonsure, etc.
 Latin Version of the Bible differing from the Vulgate.
 Monastic life.

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VI. From Gregory the Great to the Age of Charlemagne, 596-778.

1. THE RISE OF MOHAMMEDANISM.
 - A. The Religious Condition of Arabia.
 - B. The Prophet Mohammed and his Creed.

- A. The Progress of Mohammedanism.
 Causes of its Success.
 Extent of progress during this period.
 Destruction of Church in Africa.

2. THE CONTROVERSIES OF THE AGE.

- B. The Monothelite Controversy.
 - (1) The doctrine involved.
 Distinctly formulated by Theodoric of Arabia.
 - (2) The Ecthesis of Heraclius and the Type of Constans.
 - (3) The First Lateran Council, 649.
 - (4) The Sixth General Council, The Third of Constantinople, 680.
 Monothelite Heresy condemned.
- C. The Iconoclastic Controversy.
 - (1) Earlier History of the Controversy.
 Early Church opposed to Art.
 The Christians and the Catacombs.
 Christian emblems, the fish (*ἰχθύς*),
 dove, Good Shepherd, etc.
 Art allowed in the Time of Constantine.
 Epiphanius tears down the curtain.
 Leontius of Neapolis defends the use of images.
 Monophysites oppose images.
 Serenus of Marseilles.
 Rebuked by Gregory the Great.
 - (2) Iconoclasm in the East. First Period of Controversy.
 Greek fancy and use of Art.
 Monks turn image-makers.
 Adoration of Images; miracles attributed to them.
 Leo the III., the Isaurian.
 Germanus patriarch of Constantinople; grounds taken by Germanus.

John Damascene; his arguments.

Edict of Leo, against images, 730.

Constantine Capronymus, 741.

Popular insurrection; Artavasdus.

Council of Constantinople, 754.

Grounds taken in regard to the Eucharist.

Refusal of monks to accept decrees.

Persecution of monks; Stephen.

The Empress Irene.

Council of Constantinople, 787.

(3) Second Period of the Controversy.

(a) In the East.

Leo the Armenian, 813-820.

Deposition of the Patriarch Nicephorus.

Theodore Studita, leading advocate of images.

Michael the Stammerer, 820-829.

Theophilus, 840.

Images reinstated at Council of Constantinople;
Feast of Orthodoxy.

(b) In the West.

Attitude of the East.

Papacy upholds image worshipping party.

Gregory II. and Leo the Isaurian.

Hadrian I. confirms decrees of Nicæa.

View of Frankish Church as to images.

Council of Gentilly, 767.

Charlemagne and Alcuin;
Caroline Books.

Synod of Frankfort, 794.

Grounds taken.

Hadrian II. and conflict
with the Frankish
Church.

Embassy of Michael the
Stammerer.

Louis the Pious and Synod
of Paris, 828.

- (c) Later History of the Use of Im-
ages in Eastern and West-
ern Churches.

Position of German and English
Churches in regard to the use
of images.

3. GROWTH OF THE WESTERN CHURCH, 596-778.

A. In Italy.

(1) State of the world.

(2) State of the Church.

(3) Gregory the Great, 540-604.

(a) Early life.

Nuncio to Constantinople.

Abbot of monastery of St.
Andrea.

(b) Election as pope.

His administration of the
Church.

Ecclesiastical system.

Liturgical reforms.

Arrangement of Clergy.

Charities and monastic hos-
pitality.

Treatment of sectaries and
Jews.

Exertions against paganism.

His relations with the Lom-
bards.

Defence of Rome.

Conversion of Lombards.

His struggles against the
Greeks.

With Eutychius.

With John the Faster.

With Emperor Maurice.

His relations with the Franks
and Burgundians.

Charter of Autun.

Virgilius of Arles.

His Writings.

Sacramentary ; Morals ; The
Pastoral.

- (4) Popes of Seventh Century Inferior Men.
Twenty-four quickly succeed Gregory.
Honorius I. ; Martin I.

Gregory II., last pope subject to Eastern Emperor.

- (5) Success of Popes in asserting their Supremacy.

Earlier attempts not successful.

Innocent I., (402).

Popes of the Fifth Century.

Career of Gregory gains Supremacy.

Boniface III.—title of Universal
Bishop.

Strife for temporal supremacy begins.

Gregory II. ; popes supreme over
monarchs.

Acts independent of Eastern
Emperor.

B. In Gaul.

- (1) The Franks and Christianity.

- (2) The Fall of the Frankish Church.

Royal interference in affairs of Church.

Kings appoint bishops.

Conversion of the Alamanni.

Sts. Columban and Gall.

Failure of Irish Missions.

Lack of organizing power.

Rise of great feudal lords.

- Degradation of the freedmen.
- Degradation of Church complete.
- (3) Winfrid Boniface, 680-755. Apostle of Germany.
- Early life.
- His reforms.
- State of the Church when he entered on his work.
- Founds nine bishoprics.
- Metropolitical authority and synodical system revived.
- Fixes metropolitical See.
- Influence of alliance between Church and State.
- Charles Martel; Pepin, etc.
- Battle of Tours, 732.

C. The Church in Britain from Gregory the Great to Age of Charlemagne, 596-778.

- (1) The Mission of Augustine.
 - (a) The Conversion of Kent.
 - Ethelbert and Bertha; 10,000 converted.
 - Establishment of Cathedral and monastery of Canterbury.
 - (b) Augustine made Archbishop of the English.
 - Consecration in Gaul.
 - Gregory's advice to Augustine.
 - Arrival of four missionaries.
 - Mellitus, bishop of London; Justus, bishop of Rochester; Paulinus.
 - Augustine's Conferences with the Bishops of Wales.
 - Augustine's propositions.
 - Reasons for rejection.
 - Failure of Conference.
 - (c) Conversion of Essex; Mellitus.

- (d) Death of Augustine.
 Laurentius archbishop.
 Estimate of the work of Augustine.
 Character of Augustine.
- (e) Temporary Triumph of Roman Mission in North.
 Conversion of Northumbria and East Anglia.
 Ethelburga and Edwin.
 Paulinus bishop of York.
 Penda king of Mercia.
 Reestablishment of paganism.
- (f) Failure of Roman Missions.
 Opposition of Irish Bishops.
 Relapses in Kent and Essex.
 Mellitus and Justus driven out.
 Overthrow of Church in Northumbria.
 Flight of Paulinus.
 Roman mission chiefly in Kent.
 Three distinct lines of succession in England.
 Roman in Canterbury, Rochester and Dunwich.
 Celtic in Northumbria and East Anglia.
 Third line in South and West.
 Birinus consecrated by archbishop of Milan, 634.
- (2) The Celtic Missionaries.
 - (a) Reconversion of Northumbria.
 Oswald sends to Hy for Bishop.
 Aidan: his consecration.
 See at Lindisfarne.
 Life and work.
 - (b) Conversion of Mercia; Wessex; Sussex.
 Osy; Wilfrid.

- (c) Reconversion of Essex.
Cedda bishop of London; consecration at Lindisfarne.
- (3) The Rise of the National Church in England.
 - (a) Condition of the Church.
Necessity of unity and organization.
 - (b) Celtic and Roman Communion in Britain.
Chief points of difference.
Paschal question.
Conference of Whitby, 664.
Wilfrid.
At Lindisfarne; Lyons; Rome.
Aims of Wilfrid.
Colman; Cedd; Hilda.
Roman instead of Celtic usages prevail.
Lindisfarne last see to accept.
 - Consecration of Chad to York.
 - (c) Union of Church in Britain under one Archbishop.
 - (i.) Appointment of Archbishop.
Election and death of Wighard.
Theodore's Appointment by Vitalian.
Hadrian; Theodore a Greek of Tarsus.
 - (ii.) Establishment of Theodore at Canterbury.
Visitation of the Island.
Chad transferred to Lichfield; Wilfrid reinstated in York.
Prosperity of Church under Theodore.

(i.) Organization of Synods.

Three kinds of synods.

Synod of Hertford, 673. National.

Canons enforced.

Canonical time for keeping Easter.

Resolutions affecting Bishops and monks.

Proposed division of dioceses.

Synod of Hatfield, 680. Provincial.

(ii.) Subdivision of Dioceses.

Consecration of Cuthbert to Lindisfarne.

Division of York.

Appeal of Wilfrid to Rome.

Resolution of English Church to maintain National Independence.

Deposition of Wilfrid by Theodore.

Missionary work of Wilfrid.

- Friesland; first English missionary.
- South Saxons; Isle of Wight.
- Reconciliation of Theodore and Wilfrid.
- Wilfrid reinstated in York.
- Death of Theodore.
- Further trouble with Wilfrid.
- Second appeal to Rome; banishment.
- Appointment as bishop of Hexam.
- (iii.) Establishment of Parochial System.
- Building and endowment of Churches.
- Custom of paying tithes to parish priests.
- Ministrations of Parish priests.
- (iv.) Advancement of Learning.
- Monastic Schools.
- St. Augustine's Canterbury.
- Personal influence of

Hadrian and
Theodore.

Curriculum
then intro-
duced, rude
outline of
modern sys-
tem of edu-
cation.

Monasteries be-
come efficient
schools.

Adhelm at Mal-
mesbury.

Advancement of
Church Music.

Dooms of Ina;
due to Adhelm's
instigation.

First successful
attempt at un-
ion with Welsh
Church.

Bosa and his Suc-
cessors at
York.

Archbishops Eg-
bert and Al-
bert.

Cloister school
of York
founded by
Egbert.

Alcuin scholar
and teacher.

Wearmouth and
Jarrow.

Benedict Biscop;
Bede.

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VII. Charlemagne and His Successors, 778-911.

1. GROWTH OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN ROME AND THE FRANKS.
 - A. Services of Charles Martel to the Church.
 - Alliance of pope with Charles Martel; pope a temporal power.
 - B. Pepin and Rome.
 - Deposition of Chilperic by Zacharias.
 - Stephen's appeal to Pepin.
 - Failure to obtain help from East or treat with Lombards as Zacharias had.
 - Three letters to Pepin; St. Peter's.
 - Pope a temporal prince.
 - Large cessions of cities and territory to Roman See by Pepin.
 - Extortion from Desiderius; Ferrara, etc.

2. ACCESSION OF CHARLEMAGNE.**A. His Campaigns.**

Against the Lombards.

Donation of land to Leo, a confirmation of Pepin's grant.

Hadrian's letter urging the "Donation of Constantine."

All of Italy; Exarchate of Ravenna.

Against the Saracens in Spain; Roland.

Against the pagan Saxons.

B. Restoration of the Empire in the West.

Coronation of Charlemagne, 800; what it implied.

C. Reformation of the Church.

Synodical Reforms.

Nature of early Saxon Council; position of clergy and laity.

Ecclesiastical legislation.

Monastic Reforms.

Chrodegang; Benedict of Amiens.

The Missi.

Measures for the conversion of the Heathen.

D. Intellectual Progress.

Palatine and monastic schools.

Alcuin; collection of manuscripts.

E. Controversies.

The Frankish doctrine as to images.

The Caroline Books.

Adoptionism.

Elipand and Felix; Synod of Ratisbon, 792.

Filioque.

Spain and Arian Visigoths.

Council of Aix, 809.

Leo III.

Reception of Filioque clause in West.

3. THE SUCCESSORS OF CHARLEMAGNE.**A. Louis the Pious, 814-840.**

Without ambition or ability to rule.

Council of Aix La Chapelle.

B. Division of the Empire.

Treaty of Verdun, 840.

Rise of modern kingdoms, Italy, France, Germany, etc.

Causes in Italy operating toward dismemberment of the Empire.

Rise of great nobles in Italy.

Dukes of Spoleto, Tuscany, etc.

Marquis of Ivria, Friuli, etc.

Berengar, king of Italy.

Popes nominated by opposing factions.

Formosus calls in aid of Arnulf of Germany.

Stephen's treatment of body of Formosus.

Invasion of Heathen; Hungarians, Normans.

C. Growth of the Roman See.

Defeat of Emperor of the East.

Zacharias deposes last of Merovingians.

Temporal power of popes begins.

Pepin's gift of "States of the Church" to Zacharias.

Pepin cedes Rome and Exarchate of Ravenna to Stephen II.

"The Donation of Constantine."

Popes temporal princes in Italy.

Gift confirmed by Charlemagne.

Papacy gains a spiritual power commensurate with "Holy Roman Empire."

Power increased and territory extended under weak Carolingians.

Condition of Empire favors growth of papacy.

Zacharias elected without consent of Emperor or Exarch.

Stephen IV., 816 and Paschal, 817 elected without confirmation and consent.

Sergius II., elected without consent.

Leo IV., 847 consecrated with reservation of imperial rights.

First pope to put his name before the Emperor and refuse the title *Dominus*.

Nicholas II., 858.

Theutberga and Lothair.

Interference in the East between Photius and Ignatius.

Humiliation of great prelates on the Rhine.

John VIII., gets from Chas. the Bald the acknowledgment of the pope to bestow the imperial crown.

Consent of Chas. to decree of Ravenna, 877 which makes the approval of pope indispensable to the investiture of metropolitan.

D. Rise and Growth of Feudalism.

Nobles become an hereditary order.

Inroads of Northmen and Saracens.

E. Doctrinal Controversies.

(1) Predestination.

Hincmar; Raban Maur; Gottschalk;

Ratramn; Scotus.

The Three Questions.

Synod of Quercy, 853.

Catholic doctrine asserted.

Synod of Valence, 855.

Controversy closed.

(2) The Eucharistic Controversy.

Paschasius Radbert's treatise; De Corpore.

Statement of Paschasius not transubstantiation.

Treatise of Ratramn or Scotus.

Distinction between Figure and Truth.

Beginning of controversy between Nominalists and Realists.

Ratramn held Real Presence but denied carnal Presence.

(3) The False Decretals.

Represent gradual growth of Papacy.

(a) Collection of Dionysius Exiguus, 498-514.

Collection of canons of general and chief provincial councils.

(b) Collection of Isidore of Seville, 633-636.

Additions in ninth century, Pseudo-Isidore.

Objects contradictory.

The complete independence of Bishops.

The advancement of the papal power.

Constitution and government of Church changed.

Foundation of papal Infallibility.

Decrees of every council require papal confirmation.

Fulness of power resides in pope alone.

Letters of early bishops; letter of St. Peter's sent to Pepin, etc.

Use made by Nicholas I., 858-867.

Change of canon against
appeal to Rome.

Influence over Frankish
bishops.

(c) Gregory VII., and the Forgeries, 1073.

System of Church Law.

Anselm of Lucca, nephew
of Alexander II.

Isidorian forgeries put into
convenient working
shape.

New inventions and inter-
polations.

Exaltation of papal preroga-
tive.

Deusdedit and his inven-
tions.

Axiom, the lesser must
always yield to the
greater, *i. e.*, Councils
and Fathers to the
Pope.

Dictatus of Gregory.

Maxims in advance of
previous forgeries.

Pope lawfully appointed
is holy and infallible.

Axiomatic facts of Greg-
ory.

Innocent I. excommu-
nicated the Emperor
Arcadius.

Zacharias deposed
Chilperic.

The Donation of Con-
stantine a valuable
document.

(d) Gratian's Decretum.

Bologna, middle twelfth century.

Isidorian forgeries combined with those of Gregorian writers, Deusdedit, Anselm of Lucca, Gregory of Pavia, with additions of Gratian.

Inventions of Gratian.

Changes canon giving supremacy to Constantinople with Rome.

Reduces five Patriarchates to four.

New interpretation of canon forbidding appeal to Rome.

System of religious persecution.

Execution of heretics.

Introduction of Inquisition.

Manual and canonical code of the West.

Acted on in Roman court.

Taught at Bologna.

(e) Raymond's Code, 1238.

Gregory IX. instigator.

Raymond, Dominican; house of Arragon.

Jurist at Bologna.

Work; an abbreviation of former Decretals, with Decretals of Gregory IX.

Authorized text in all courts and schools of law.

4. THE ENGLISH CHURCH BEFORE THE CONQUEST.

A. The Decadence of the Church.

- (1) Deterioration of Monasteries ; Ethelbald.
 Council of Cloveshoo, 747.
 Letters of Alcuin and Boniface.
 Canons relating to discipline and
 government of Church.
 Litany Days and Ember Fast^s ap-
 pointed.
 Roman Martyrology received.
- (2) Deterioration of Learning.
- (3) Intimate relation of Church and State.
 Secularization of Church ; Ethelbald.
 Disintegration of Church.
 Establishment of Archbishopric at
 Lichfield for fifteen years.
 Offa's appeal to the pope.
 Consent of pope ; Quid pro quo ;
 Offa gives large sum and re-
 ceives two papal legates.
 Concessions to Rome.
 Peter's Pence.
 Grant to Church of tenth in his do-
 main.
 Ethelwulf ; Law of State as well
 as Church.
- (4) The Danish Invasion.
 Saxon Heptarchy ; Egbert ; St. Swithin.
 Destruction of monasteries and
 Churches.
 Canterbury, York, Lindisfarne,
 Whitby, Hexam, Jarrow and
 others.
 Libraries founded by Theodore, Ha-
 drian and Biscop.
 York cut off from rest of Church.
 Martyrdom of Edmund.

- B. Reign of Alfred and his Successors.
 Peace of Wedmore ; Danelagh.
 Revival of religion.
 Revival of monasteries and learning.

John Scotus Erigena.

Translations of parts of Scripture ; Bede's History ; Pastoral of Gregory the Great, etc.

Vacant sees filled with worthy Bishops.

Archbishop Plegmund.

Union of Welsh and English Churches.

Protection given Wales.

Appointment of Asser to Sherborne.

Harmony between Church and State.

"The Bishop and Ealdorman sat side by side in the Shire-mote to expound God's law and the world's law"; All offences against the State punished by Civil power; offences against Church by clergy.

The Church a link between different grades of society.

Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, 924.

Reforms at Glastonbury.

Enforcement of rule of Benedict ; clerical celibacy.

Establishment of fifty monasteries.

National policy ; adviser to seven kings.

Rivalry between regular and secular clergy.

Renewal of Danish Invasion.

Murder of Archbishop Ælfeah.

Conquest of English by Canute ; conversion to Christianity.

C. Edward the Confessor.

Attempts to Romanize the Church of England.

Influence of Normans in England.

Robert, Archbishop of Canterbury, formerly abbot of Jumieges.

Priorities founded and filled with Norman monks.

Normans driven out of England.

Stigand made archbishop.

Assertion of royal supremacy in laws of Edward.

Building of Westminster Abbey.

Reference Books for Church History During the Age of Charlemagne and His Successors.

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History of the Middle Ages, Vol. i. *Hallam*.

National Churches Series.

Church in Italy.

Church in France.

Church in Germany.

Church Club Lectures, 1894.

St. Bernard of Clairvaux. *Storrs*.

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History of English Church. *Hore*.

History of English Church. *Wakeman*.

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Documents Illustrative of English Church History.

Gee and Hardy.

VIII. From Age of Charlemagne to Hildebrand, 911-1073.

1. THE DEGRADATION OF THE PAPACY.

A. Anti-German Party strong in Rome after the departure of Arnulf.

B. The Pornocracy Period.

Theodora and her daughters control papacy for fifty years.

Adalbert of Tuscany; Sergius III.; John X. Trouble with the Saracens.

Berengar made king of Italy.

Hugh of Arles governs Rome for twenty years.

Set aside by stepson Alberic.

C. Rapid papal succession.

- D. Boys appointed to papacy.
 John XII. at 18; Benedict IX. at 12; Octavian.

2. THE OTHOS AND THE REVIVAL OF THE PAPACY.

- A. Otto the Great, 951-972.
 Henry the Fowler and the Saxon line.
 Made Imperator Augustus at Rome by John XII., 962.
 Degradation of John XII.; Leo VIII. put in his place.
 Second degradation of John XII.; Romans elect Benedict X.
 John XIII. driven out by Republican faction; restored by Otto.

- B. Otto III., 983-1002.
 Minority of Otto, 983-996.
 Authority of Roman Republic; Crescentius. Pope John XV.
 Receives imperial crown from Gregory V.
 The first German pope.
 Gerbert, Sylvester II., made pope after Gregory V.
 The first French pope.
 His Saracenic learning.
 First to suggest the Crusades.

3. THE DECLINE OF THE PAPACY UNDER THE TUSCULAN POPES.

- Papacy on death of Otto falls into hands of counts of Tusculum.
 Benedict IX. sells papacy to John Gratian, arch-priest of Rome.
 Gregory VI.
 Sylvester III. elected by Romans; three popes.
 Benedict of Tusculan party.
 Sylvester of rival faction.
 Gregory the pope of the people.
 The Emperor Henry III.
 Synod of Sutri; three popes deposed.

4. THE GERMAN POPES RESTORED.

Clement II.

Council at Rome to reform the Church, 1047.

Benedict IX. reasserts his claim; Council of
Spires.

Leo IX.

Influence of Hildebrand.

The struggle with simony and concubinage.

Synod at Rome, 1049.

Visitation beyond the Alps.

Council of Rheims, 1049.

The French Hierarchy.

Council of Mentz.

Hugh of Langres; Bishops of Nevers and of
Coutance.

Advancement of the Papacy.

Normans in South Italy; Leo's defeat.

Conflict between Greek and Roman Churches.

Victor II. elected by clergy and people.

Nicholas II.

Conflict with clergy of Milan on subject of mar-
riage.

Peter Damiani sent as legate to Milan.

Milan made subject to Roman See.

Election to papacy, 1059.

Elected by Cardinals, ratified by clergy and
laity, confirmed by Emperor.

Alexander II., Anselm of Lucca, elected without
reference to Emperor.

Honorius antipope.

Alliance with the Normans.

Reference Books for Church History from the Age of Charlemagne to Hildebrand.

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The Church in Germany. National Churches Series.

IX. From Hildebrand to The Babylonish Exile, 1073-1305.

1. HILDEBRAND AND HIS TIMES.

A. Early Life and Influence on the Papacy.

B. Election of Hildebrand as pope.

(1) The Reformation of the Church.

Opposition of Milan against marriage of clergy.

Synod of Rome, 1074.

Canons against simony and clerical marriage.

Synod of Rome, 1075.

Right of investiture by any layman abolished.

Missionary activities.

(2) Conflict between Church and State.

Early life and character of Henry IV.

War on investiture.

Communication between Gregory and Henry.

Council of Worms, 1076.

Counter depositions of Gregory and Henry.

Diet of Tribur.

Henry at Canossa; rival emperor and pope.

War in Germany.

Henry in Italy; Gregory withdraws to Salerno; death.

(3) Relations with Countess Matilda.

Donations of Matilda.

(4) Gregory's ambition to establish a universal theocracy.

Treatment of Berengar.

His views of the Superiority of the Church.

Use of the Decretals.

Synod of Rome, 1076; Dictates.
 Claims of the papacy over Hungary,
 France and Spain, etc.

2. THE PAPACY AT ITS HEIGHT.

- A. Urban II., 1095–1099.
 Preparations for the Crusades; Peter the Hermit; the fulfilment of Gregory's plan.
 Council of Clermont, 1095.
 Council of Bari, 1098.
 Debate on Filioque between Greek and Latin Churches.
- B. Paschal II., 1106–1118.
 Contest concerning Investiture.
 Compact between Henry and Paschal.
 Condemned in Italy and France.
 Repudiation of Paschal.
- C. Pontificates of Gelasius and Calixtus, 1118–1119.
 Strife over Investiture ended.
 Concordat of Worms ratified at First Lateran Council, 1123.
 Triumph for the Church.
- D. Innocent II.
 Second Lateran Council, 1139.
 Canons regarding discipline.
 The Truce of God.
- E. Eugenius III., 1145.
 Second crusade; St. Bernard.
- F. Adrian IV., 1154; Rise of Guelphs and Ghibelines.
- G. Alexander III., 1159–1181.
 Rival elections.
 Council of Pavia.
 Surrender of Milan; Lombard League.
 Third Lateran Council, 1179.
 Election of popes in hands of College of Cardinals.
 Canonization left to popes.

H. Clement III.

Third Crusade, 1187.

Henry of England; Philip Augustus of France; Frederick Barbarossa.

Fourth Crusade; Richard Cœur de Lion; failure.

I. Innocent III. and his Times, 1198–1216.

Election of Innocent.

Early life and character.

Establishment of his power over Rome.

Affairs in Sicily; Frederick II.

Innocent and Germany.

Rival elections of Philip and Otho.

Innocent and France.

Philip Augustus; Agnes de Merania; Ingeburga.

Influence of papacy for good.

Innocent and England.

Latin conquest of Constantinople; Fifth Crusade, 1204.

Fourth Lateran Council, 1215.

Canon I., doctrine of Transubstantiation.

Canon XXI., Confession once a year to parish priest and receiving of Holy Eucharist at Easter.

Rise of Free Thought.

Charges against Frederick; Three impostors.

Spread of heretical opinions.

Paulicians, Patarini, Cathari.

Albigenses; Crusade against them.

Waldenses; Poor Men of Lyons; Humiliati.

Stedingers; Beguines; Apostolicals;

Brethren of the Free Spirit.

J. Boniface VIII., 1294–1303.

(a) Rise of Nationalism in France.

Battle of Bouvines, 1214.

St. Louis, 1226, first constitutional monarch.

Pragmatic Sanction.

(b) Philip the Fair.

The Four Bulls.

(1) Clericis Laicos; Philip's answer.

(2) Ineffabilis Amoris; reply of Philip.

(3) Asculda Filii.

Question of lesser Bull and its validity.

Philip burns the Bull.

(4) Unam Sanctam.

William of Nogaret appeals to general Council.

3. GROWTH OF MONASTICISM FROM HILDEBRAND TO BABYLONISH EXILE.

A. New Orders.

(1) Carthusians, 1084.

Rule; Bruno of Cologne; Chartreuse.

Extreme rigor of the Order.

(2) Cistercians, 1098.

Rule; white dress; Citeaux.

St. Bernard.

Early life; Clairvaux.

Influence on the Papacy.

Innocent II. and the Second Lateran Council, 1139.

Innocent II. and the antipope Anacletus.

Eugenius III.

As a Theologian.

Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

Opinions of the Holy Eucharist; the Atonement.

Relation to general European affairs.

Controversy with Abelard.

Preaching of Second Crusade; France, Germany.

Partiality in contest for See of York.

Intellectual Movement of the Age.

Nominalism.

Roscellin; Abelard; Arnold of Brescia.

Rivalry of Cluniacs and Cistercians.

Bernard's Apology; Peter of Cluny.

Degeneracy of Cistercians.

B. The Military Orders.

Origin in Crusades; blending of monk and soldier.

Subject only to pope.

The Knight Templars, 1118.

Change from lay order to receive clergy.

Release from jurisdiction by Innocent III.

Honorius IV. and Gregory X.; exemption from tithes.

Result; growth of wealth; Grand Master independent Suzerain.

The Hospitallers, 1113.

The Teutonic Knights.

C. The Mendicant Orders.

(a) The Dominicans.

St. Dominic, 1170-1221.

Formation of order of friar preachers.

For combatting heresy.

Revival of Inquisition.

Founding of Inquisition in time of Justinian.

(b) The Franciscans.

St. Francis, 1182-1226; in Egypt; the Stigmata.

Formation of Friars Minor.

Devoted to poverty.

Contest with the Dominicans.

Differences between Dominicans and Franciscans.

- (c) The Later Augustinians.
- (d) The Carmelites.

4. THE SCHOOLMEN AND THE MYSTICS.

- A. Causes of the rise of Scholastic Theology.
 - Great mental activity.
 - Increased study of Aristotle.
 - Absence of any material for thought except that furnished by the Church.
- B. Earlier Schoolmen.
 - Scotus Erigena, Lanfranc, the forerunners.
 - St. Anselm, 1033–1109, the founder.
 - Abelard and Bernard of opposite schools of thought.
 - Peter Lombard; his manual.
- C. Union of Scholasticism and Mysticism.
 - The Monastery of St. Victor; Hugo and Richard.
- D. The Schoolmen and the Mendicant Orders.
 - (1) Growth and influence of Mendicant Orders.
 - Pillars and supports of papal monarchy.
 - Papal legates independent of Bishops.
 - Encroachments on rights of parish priests.
 - Control of Universities.
 - Bologna, school of canon law.
 - Paris, centre of dialectics, etc.
 - Oxford, Robert Grosseteste.
 - Use of the Inquisition.
 - Gregory XX. gave office in permanence to Dominicans, to be exercised in the name and authority of the pope.
 - (2) Differences between Dominicans and Franciscans.
 - Dominicans, nominalists; Franciscans, realists.
 - Dominicans, Augustinian theory of

grace and free will; Franciscans,
Semi-Pelagian.

Differences as to doctrines of Atone-
ment, Transubstantiation, the Im-
maculate Conception, etc.

(3) Eminent Schoolmen.

Alexander Hales, the "Doctor of
Doctors."

An Englishman and a Franciscan.
Leader of the Schoolmen.

Introduction of syllogism into
reasoning.

Albertus Magnus, 1260.

Real founder of Dominican system
of Doctrine.

Thomas Aquinas, the "Angelical
Doctor."

Greatest leader of the Dominicans;
Thomists.

Summa Theologica.

Bonaventura, John of Fidanza, the
"Seraphic Doctor," 1221-1274.

Combines mystical element with
scholastic dialectics.

Champion of doctrine of Immaculate
Conception.

Canonized by Sixtus IV., 1482.

Duns Scotus, 1308, the "Subtle Doc-
tor."

"The Wittiest of the Schoolmen."

Greatest leader of the Franciscans;
Scotists.

Roger Bacon, the "Wonderful Doc-
tor."

William of Ockham, the "Singular
and Invincible Doctor."

Revival of Nominalism.

(4) Degeneracy of Schoolmen.

Defence of superstition and pretence.

Withdrawal of cup from laity;

transubstantiation, simony; purgatory; indulgences; burning of heretics; etc.

Devotional use of Scripture thrown into background; use of Manuals.

Too great stress laid on human teaching and argument.

Replaced by the New Learning of the Renaissance.

Gabriel Biel, 1495, last schoolman of any note.

(5) The German Mystics of the Fourteenth Century.

Eckart, ethical; Tauler, practical; Nicholas of Basle; Ruysbroek, contemplative; Suso, poetical; John Gerson, University of Paris; Thomas à Kempis, the ascetic.

The Mystics and the Reformation.

Luther and the Mystics.

The Anabaptists.

5. ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY FROM HILDEBRAND TO THE BABYLONISH EXILE.

A. The Anglo Norman Period, 1066-1216.

(1) The Norman Conquest, 1066-1087.

Introduction of continental ideas of religion by William.

Papal legates invited; Stigand deposed.

Lanfranc made archbishop.

Separation of civil and ecclesiastical courts.

Revival of monasticism.

Abbeys exempted from episcopal jurisdiction.

Saxon bishops and abbots deposed.

Lanfranc's controversy with Thomas of York.

- Synod of London.
- Independence of England to Pope.
- William refuses to do fealty.
- Bishops vassals of crown.
- Building of Churches. Norman architecture.
- Rebuilding of Cathedral at Canterbury, Lanfranc.
- Minster of York, Thomas; St. Paul's commenced; Worcester, Wulfstan; Rochester, Gundulf; Lincoln, Remigius.
- (2) The Struggle between Church and State, 1087-1176.
 - (a) Effects of the Conquest on the Church.
 - Close connection with the Papacy.
 - Growth of canon law.
 - Increased discipline of clergy.
 - Introduction of feudal ideas.
 - (b) Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury.
 - Early History.
 - Dispute with William II.
 - Journey to Rome.
 - Accession of Henry I.
 - Refusal of homage for temporalities.
 - Settlement of dispute by compromise.
 - Work of Anselm for the Church.
 - Enforcement of canons of Council of Westminster, 1102.
 - Extension of Monastic system.
 - Cluniacs, Cistercians, Carthusians.

Great influence of his character.

- (c) Encroachments of Rome on the English Church.

Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury; Thurston, Archbishop of York.

Dispute settled by pope advantageously for Rome.

Papal legatus à latere supersedes legatus natus.

Church during reign of Stephen bound close to Rome.

Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury; Bishop of Winchester, papal legate, his superior.

New monasteries erected; bishops secularized.

- (d) Thomas-à-Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Determination to resist royal encroachments.

Council of Westminster, 1163.

Immunities of the Clergy.

Council of Clarendon, 1164.

The Constitution of Clarendon.

Drawn up by grand justiciar, Richard de Luce.

The six years Contest.

Council of Northampton; triumph of King.

Escape of Becket to France.

Resignation of archbishopric to pope.

Renewed controversy between Canterbury and York.

Coronation of young king

by archbishop of York;
suspension of archbishop
by pope.

Return of Becket; death.

Victory of Rome.

(3) The Church and English Liberty, 1176–1216.

(a) Close alliance with the papacy.
Disputed election of Canterbury.

Innocent III. appoints Langton.

Question of appeals and of papal legates.

John vassal of pope.

(b) Quarrel between John and pope.
Submission of John.

(c) Quarrel between John and his subjects.

The Army of God and the Church.

Magna Charta.

B. The Intrusion of Papal Supremacy into the Church of England, 1216–1305.

(1) The Encroachments and exactions of the Church of Rome.

Claims of popes to patronage of livings.

Provisions, expectatives, mandates.

Right of appointing archbishops.

Rise of friars.

Exemption by the pope from Bishops.

(2) Opposition to encroachments of Rome.

The Baron's War; Simon de Montfort.

King and Pope against Church and Barons.

List of grievances against pope drawn up.

- Contributions to pope forbidden.
- Growth of national movement against pope.
- Grosseteste's opposition to pope.
- His remonstrances.
- Learning, sanctity and influence of Grosseteste.
- Roger Bacon and Adam Marsh.
- The pope's claim of Scotland.
- The Statute of Carlisle, 1307.
- Edward I. and Boniface VIII.
- Bulls *Unam Sanctam* and *Clericis Laicos*.
- (3) The Struggle between Church and State during the reign of Edward I.
- Legal enactments of Edward.
- Statute of Mortmain, 1279.
- Statute of *Circumspecte Agatis*, 1285.
- Attempts to tax the Church.
- Rise of Convocation under Archbishop Peckham.
- The Convocation of 1296; Archbishop Winchelsey.
- Clergy plead Bull *Clericis Laicos*.

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Gee and Hardy.

X. From the Babylonish Exile to the Reformation, 1303-1487.

1. THE BABYLONISH EXILE, 1303-1377.

- A.** Transfer of papal see to Avignon.
 Roman Curia divided on the death of Boniface VIII.
 Election of Clement V., 1305-1314.
 Conditions of Philip Augustus.
 Bulls *Unam Sanctam* and *Clericis Laicos* explained.
 Persecution of memory of Boniface VIII.
- B.** Persecution of military orders.
 Charges; condemnation in France and England.
- C.** John XXII.
 Persecution of lepers.
 Taxation; annates.
 Trouble with the Franciscans.
 His heresy; Nicholas V., antipope.
- D.** Popes during period of Exile, following John XXII.
 Benedict XII.; Clement VI.; Innocent VI.;
 Urban V.; Gregory XI. removes to Rome;
 end of Babylonish Exile.
- E.** Moral result of removal to Avignon.

Decay of moral influence of papacy.

Increase of luxury and taxation.

- F. Effort to define limit of civil and ecclesiastical power.

Dante's *De Monarchia*; William of Ockham;
Marsilius of Padua, "*Defensor Pacis*."

2. THE GREAT SCHISM OF THE WEST, 1378-1409.

- A. The rival popes.

Urban VI., Naples, Italian party.

Clement VII., Avignon, French party.

- B. Exactions of rival popes Benedict XIII. and Boniface IX.

- C. Attempts to heal the Schism.

The University of Paris.

- D. Other popes during the Schism.

Innocent VII.; Gregory XII.

- E. Effect of Schism in destroying the influence of papacy; Fatal to Infallibility Dogma.

- F. French and Italian Cardinals call for Council of Pisa.

Rival councils under Gregory and Benedict.

3. THE PREREFORMATION PERIOD, 1409-1487.

- A. The Prophets of the Reformation.

- (1) Larger meaning of the word prophet.

Bridget of Sweden; Catherine of Sienna; Joachim of Fiori.

Demand at this time for change; mixture of good and evil.

Reformation began in demand for practical reform not on doctrinal grounds.

- (2) John Wickliffe, 1324-1384.

Lollardy.

- (3) John Huss, 1369-1416.

Educated at Prague; made rector of University.

King in mortal sin no king; objection of Cardinal Cambray and of Sigismund.

John Gerson against Huss.

Condemned at Council of Constance.

(4) Jerome of Prague.

(5) Savonarola, 1452-1498.

B. The Reforming Councils.

(1) The Council of Pisa, 1409.

Not an ecclesiastical council, a European congress.

Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. cited and refuse to appear; deposed by Council.

Two questions before the Council.

Mistake of electing Alexander V.; three popes.

(2) The Council of Constance, 1414.

Summoned by Sigismund to heal the schism.

Opening of the Council.

Sermon of Cardinal D'Ailly.

Vote by nations; significance of this.

Proceedings of the Council.

Question as to supremacy of council or pope.

Charges against John; his deposition; resignation of Gregory; dealings with John.

Trial of Huss.

Communion in one kind made obligatory.

Election of Martin V., n Colonna.

The founder of Ultramontanism.

(3) The Council of Basle, 1433-1443.

Opposition of Eugenius.

Cardinal Cæsarini.

Right of Voting.

Pisa a council of Cardinals.

Constance, vote by nation.

Basle democratic; voting by deputations.

Proceedings of the Council.

- Trouble with the Bohemians ; Compactata.
- Against the Roman See.
- Opposition to Eugenius.
- Reformation of taxation ; annates, provisions, etc.
- Negotiations with the Greek Church.
- Main points of difference.
- Procession of Holy Ghost.
- Use of unleavened bread.
- Supremacy of pope.
- Doctrine of purgatory.
- Removal to Ferrara.
- Pope deposed.
- Decree in favor of Immaculate Conception.
- Felix V., antipope.
- Council at Florence.
- (4) Result of the Reforming Councils.
- Failure as to desired object.
- Establishment of principle that popes are subordinate to councils.
- Return to practice of early Christians, when councils were convened by Emperor and not by pope.
- C. Renaissance and the decline of the Papacy.
- (1) The Renaissance.
- (a) Causes for the Awakening.
- Effects of the Crusades.
- Growth of great cities.
- Influence of Saracenic learning.
- Discovery of printing ; improvements in making paper ; Caxton & Aldus.
- Fall of Constantinople ; Greek manuscripts in Europe.
- Work of Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio.
- (b) The Renaissance in Italy.
- Pontificate of Nicholas V. ; cul-

minating point of Latin
Christianity

Nicholas V.; patron of letters
and art; pursuit of manu-
scripts; library of the Vati-
can.

Laurentius Valla; Fra An-
gelico.

Rebuilding of Vatican and St.
Peter's.

(c) Results of the Renaissance.

Revival of Platonism in West;
decline of scholastic philos-
ophy.

Revival of freedom of thought.

Revolt against ecclesiastical
tyranny.

Study of Scriptures and Early
Fathers.

(2) The decline of the Papacy.

(a) Holy Roman Empire fell not by
assault of enemies without,
but by reason of corruption
within.

Change in character of papacy;
spirituality an appendage, etc.

(b) Character of popes at this time.

Calixtus III., 1455-1458, and
rise of Borgias.

No sympathy with aims of
Nicholas V.

Failure of the crusade and
moral decline of the papacy.

Nepotism; Peter and Roderick
Lancol or Lenzuol; Peter
vicar of Benevento, prefect
of Rome, Duke of Spoleto;
Roderick cardinal at 22.

(c) Æneas Sylvius, 1458-1465; poli-
tician, etc.

- (d) Sixtus IV., (1471-1484) succeeds Paul II.
Papacy enters new phase again; nepotism.
Jerome Riario; Catherine Sforza, illegitimate daughter of Galeazzo of Milan.
Ascanius, son of duke, made cardinal.
College of Abbreviators.
Julian de Medici, etc.
- (e) Innocent VIII., (1484-1492), a Greek.
Seven children, etc.
Franceschetto (his son) marries daughter of Lorenzo de Medici.
John de Medici, cardinal at 13, etc.
- (f) Alexander VI., and the Borgias.
Julius II., "the Warrior Pope."
Leo X. and paganizing of the Papacy.

D. English Church History from the Babylonish Exile to the Reformation, 1303-1487.

- (1) State of the Church of England.
Diminished influence of the Clergy.
Drawn into closer connection with Rome.
Clergy foreigners; worldly and careless.
Chief offices of state held by clergy.
William of Wykeham.
Anti clerical party; John of Gaunt.
Conflict between regular and secular clergy.
Suppression of alien priories, 1402.
- (2) Opposition of England to papal aggressions.
(a) By the Statutes.

The First Statute of Provisors,
1351.

Against the usurpation of
patronage.

The First Statute of Præmunire,
1353.

Against appeal to any foreign
court.

The New Statute of Præmunire,
1365.

Against the jurisdiction of
the papal court.

(b) Resolution of Three Estates
against money exactions of
pope.

Appeal to Parliament, 1376.

(3) The Rise of Wickliffe, 1324–1384.

Early life; Balliol College, 1361;
Bruges.

Wickliffe and the papal tribute.

Treatise De Domino.

Doctrine of Church property; of the
constitution of the Church.

Conflict with the Friars.

Attacks on the doctrines of the Church.

Attack on Sacerdotalism.

The doctrine of the Eucharist.

Spiritual power not absolute; pope
antichrist.

Break with the Papacy.

5 Bulls of Gregory XI.

Wickliffe and Social Movements.

Partly political; backed by John of
Gaunt.

The Peasant's Revolt; murder of
Archbishop Sudbury; John Ball.

The Poor Preachers; prelude to the
Methodist Movement.

The Earthquake Council.

The Lollards.

Chief opponents Archbishop Courtenay and Arundel.

The Statute De Haeretico Comburendo.

Beginning of religious persecution by Act of Parliament; Henry IV. and Archbishop Arundel.

(4) The Denationalizing of the Church of England.

Martin IV.

Government of the Church of England by Roman cardinals until the Reformation.

Beaufort's appointment as papal legate and cardinal priest of St. Eusebius.

Provides for English livings.

Thirteen bishops appointed in Canterbury alone, in two years.

Made void the election of the Chapter.

Eugenius IV.

Confers bishopric of Ely on Rouen.

Kemp Archbishop of Canterbury made cardinal legate à latere.

Church of England branch of Church of Rome.

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- Life of Leo X. *Roscoe*.
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 of Church History. Creighton's Series.
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Gee and Hardy.
 Turning Points of English Church History. *Cutts*.

XII. The Age of the Reformation.

1. THE SAXON SCHOOL OF REFORMERS, 1487-1563.

A. In Germany.

(1) The Work of Luther.

Parentage; education and early convictions of Luther.

His attempt at reformation within the Church.

Tetzel and the indulgences.

Posting of 95 theses, 1517.

Disputation with Eck; Cajetan; Miltitz.

Dispute at Leipsic; Carlstadt and Eck.

Luther's position defined.

Appeal to German Nobility.

Appealed to Germans as a German of the Germans.

By diplomacy to the nobility; by preaching to the people.

Babylonian Captivity; Burns the Bull Exurge Domino.

Attacks on the doctrines of the Church.

Distinction between two and five Sacraments.

Theory of Christian priesthood.

Popularity of his views.

Discussion of his characteristic doctrine.

Justification by faith ; consubstantiation, etc.

Council of Worms, 1521.

Retreat to Wartburg ; translation of the Bible.

(2) Progress of the Reformation.

Attempts at reconciliation.

The Diet of Spires, 1526.

Temporary toleration granted.

The Diet of Spires, 1529.

Edict of toleration withdrawn.

Term " Protestant " arises.

The Diet of Augsburg, 1530.

Augsburg Confession ; Lutheranism condemned.

Confessions among Protestants take the place of Œcumenical Creeds.

The Peace of Augsburg, 1555.

Cujus regio, ejus religio.

B. Propagation of Lutheranism through Saxon School of Reformers.

In Prussia ; Denmark ; Norway ; Iceland ;

Sweden ; Poland ; Bohemia ; Moravia ;

Hungary ; Transylvania ; Spain and Italy.

C. Great Reformers of the Saxon School.

Erasmus, Melancthon, Bucer, etc.

2. THE SWISS SCHOOL OF REFORMERS.

A. In Switzerland.

(1) Zwingli.

Early life ; classical and political tastes.

Radical nature of the reformation as compared with Luther's.

Heretical views.

On Sacraments, priesthood, etc.

Difference between Zwinglianism and Lutheranism.

(2) Calvin, a Picard.

His meeting with Farel; settles in Geneva.

The *Institutio Christianæ Religionis*.

Views as to the Sacraments.

Predestination, etc.

Doctrine of the Eucharist modified on account of views on predestination.

The *Consensus Tigurinus*.

Calvinism and Zwinglianism.

Deny all mediation.

Two factors only, God and the individual.

B. In France.

An aristocratic movement and not from the people.

(1) Attitude of Francis I. toward the Reformation.

The Massacre of Vaudois.

(2) Persecution of Huguenots under Francis II.

Admiral Coligny.

(3) Protestantism during the reign of Charles IX.

Concessions made to Protestants.

The Massacre at Vassy.

Attempt of Coligny to settle Huguenots in America.

Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.

Catharine de Medici.

(4) Under Henry III.

Organization of Holy League.

Duke of Guise at its head.

(5) Under Henry of Navarre or Henry IV.

The Edict of Nantes, 1597.

C. In Scotland.

German theology first introduced by Patrick Hamilton.

John Knox, 1505.

Education; priest; influenced by Calvinism while at Geneva.

Revolutionary tendencies.

Teachings of Knox.

The first Confession and Book of Discipline.

Standard of Scottish orthodoxy.

Andrew Melville.

Divine right of Presbyterate.

Westminster Assembly, 1645.

D. The Reformation in the Netherlands.

(1) The introduction of the Reformation in the Netherlands.

Adrian VI. "reforming pope" a native of Utrecht.

Works of Erasmus.

Refugees from Spain.

Lutheran modes of thought replaced by those of Calvin.

(2) Progress of the Reformation.

Attempts of Chas V. and of Philip II. to crush its spread.

Introduction of the Inquisition.

Destruction of monasteries and cathedrals.

Concessions of regent Margaret; the Beggars.

Alva and the Council of Blood.

(3) Civil War.

William of Orange and the Sea Beggars.

Espousal of the Protestant Cause.

The Siege of Leyden.

Pacification of Ghent, 1576.

Treaty of Utrecht.

Seven Protestant States combine.

E. The Anglican Reformation.

(1) Object of the Reformation to restore the National Church.

(2) Causes of difference between the Reformation abroad and in England.

(a) Influence of New Learning;
danger of breaking with old.

In the Universities.

Grocyn, Colet, Erasmus,
More.

Lectures at Oxford, etc.

Translation of New Testament;
laity better educated.

(b) Conflict between temporal and ecclesiastical authority.

Perils of Erastianism.

(3) Progress of the Reformation.

(a) Under Henry VIII., 1509–1547.

(1) Henry's attitude toward Luther.

Book answering Luther.
Title "Defender of the Faith."

(2) Efforts of Wolsey toward reformation of the Church.

Principle of his reform.

Failure of his policy.

(3) Overthrow of papal supremacy.

Bull of excommunication against Henry.

Act of Supremacy, 1534.

Submission of clergy.

Divorce from Catharine of Arragon.

Inability of pope to grant divorce.

Consultation with Uni-

versities of Europe.

Agreement to divorce.

Convocation agree to divorce.

Fall of Wolsey and rise of Cranmer.

- (4) Reforms in ecclesiastical affairs consequent upon the breach with Rome.

King head of the Church; protest of Tunstall of Durham.

Supremum Caput Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.

Modified relations of Church and civil power.

Annates and appeals to Rome forbidden.

- (5) New Despotism.

Cromwell appointed vicar-general, 1535.

Bishops appointed by King.

Power of clergy curtailed.

Supplication of the Commons against the Ordinaries, 1532.

Opposition of Warham and Gardiner.

Execution of More and Fisher.

Spoliation of monasteries; Pilgrimage of Grace.

- Destruction of schools and libraries.
- (6) First Anglican Formularies of the faith.
 - The Ten Articles, 1536.
 - Rise of Lutheran Party.
 - Influence of reformers.
 - Circulation of Scriptures.
 - The Bishop's Book.
 - Institutes of a Christian Man.
 - Still legally a doctrinal standard in the Church of England.
 - The Six Articles, 1539.
 - Influence of Gardiner.
 - Abolishing diversity of opinion.
 - Persecution of the Protestants; Bishop Bonner.
 - The King's Book, 1543.
 - Erudition of a Christian Man.
- (7) Liturgical Reforms.
 - Permission to read lessons in English.
 - Use of English Litany.
 - Use of Primers.
- (b) Under Edward VI.
 - (1) Radical change on succession of Edward VI.
 - Government in Privy Council and Protector Somerset.
 - The Parties in the Church.

Anti Reformers, Radical Reformers, Conservative Reformers.

Repeal of Treason Acts and Law of the Six Articles.

Seizure of Chantries.

The Injunctions; opposition of Gardiner and Bonner.

Fall of Somerset and rise of Northumberland.

(2) Liturgical Reforms.

First Book of Homilies and Paraphrases.

Ordered to be read in Churches, 1547.

First Prayer Book, 1549.

The ripe result of liturgical reformation within the Church of England.

Compiled by committee of divines, Ridley, Goodrich, Day, etc., headed by Cranmer.

Sources.

Ancient Service Books, Breviary of Cardinal Quignon, "Consultations" of Archbishop Hermann.

Second Prayer Book, 1552.

Due to Protestant influences.

Bucer at Cambridge,
Martyr at Oxford,
Alasco, Bullinger,
etc.

Influence of new Bish-
ops.

Ridley, Hooper; de-
privation of Bon-
ner; Gardiner;
Tunstall; Day;
Heath.

The Forty-Two Articles,
1553.

(3) Hooper and the Ritual
Controversy.

(c) Reaction under Mary.

(1) Early Church policy.

Provocations from the
Protestants.

The Spanish marriage.

Attachment to Old
Learning.

General decay of learn-
ing during Mary's
reign.

Dominicans take the
places of Protestants
at Oxford.

Conference at Oxford
between men of New
Learning and of Old.

Gardiner chief adviser.

Resignation of Church
lands.

(2) Reunion with See of Rome.

Validity of Anglican or-
ders recognized by
Bull of Julius III.

Book of Common
Prayer and 42 Arti-

cles condemned; return to use of Sarum.

Arrival of Cardinal Pole, papal legate.
Formal reconciliation with Rome.

Communion in one kind restored by act of Parliament.

Bishops and priests deprived for marriage.

(3) Development of Marian Persecution.

Act De Haeretico reënacted.

Heresy Test.

Archbishop's Commission for trial of Heretics.

Retirement of Gardiner and appointment of Bonner.

Martyrdoms of Rogers, Hooper, Bradford, etc.

Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer burned at Oxford.

Cause of Elizabethan reaction.

Return to Roman obedience impossible.

Reform party strengthened.

(4) Charge of heresy against Cardinal Pole by Paul IV.

Trouble with the Jesuits.

(d) Under Elizabeth.

(1) Difficulties of Elizabeth.

Opposition of Pope, Spain and France.

Predominant influence of doctrines of Calvin.

Brought in by return of Marian exiles.

Religious principles of leading clergy.

National hatred of Roman Catholicism.

(2) Measures of Elizabeth.

The Injunctions.

Reestablishment of royal supremacy.

Supreme Governor instead of Supreme Head.

Ancient jurisdiction restored.

Elizabethan Prayer Book.

Restoration of ancient form for Delivery of the Elements with additional words to amplify its meaning.

Abolition of Declaration on Kneeling which denied the Real Presence.

Assertion of the Historical Continuity of the Church by restoring the Ancient Vestments.

Pius IV. accepts the Prayer Book if Elizabeth will acknowledge papal supremacy.

The Act of Uniformity.

XXXIX. Articles enforced by Parliament.

Consecration of Parker to Canterbury.

Barlow, Hodgkins, Coverdale and Scori in Chapel of Lambeth Palace.

The Advertisements, 1566.

Jewel's Challenge to the Church of Rome.

The Apology of the Church of England.

(3) Origin of Anglo-Roman Schism in England.

Pope Pius IV.; bull of excommunication, *Regnans in Excelsis*, Influence of Jesuits.

Mission of Jesuits to England.

Acts against Jesuits and Seminarists.
Seminary at Douai; William Allen of Oxford.

Marian Bishops and clergy deprived.

Acts against recusants.

The Spanish Armada.

(4) Growth of Puritanism.

Influence at Universities; Institutes of Calvin.

License of Puritan preachers.

Vestiarian Controversy.

Grindall Archbishop of Canterbury;

Increase of Puritans.

Whitgift's Primacy and its effects.

Martin Marprelate Controversy.

Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.

Suppression of Prophesyings.

Acts against Puritans.

3. EFFECTS OF THE REFORMATION.

A. Rise of sects and heresies.

Revolt of the laity against ecclesiastical supremacy.

Lutherans; Presbyterians; Brownists; Free-thinkers, Anabaptists, Mennonites, Socinians.

B. Thirty Years' War.

Dissatisfaction with terms of Augsburg.

Mutual hatred of Catholics and Protestants.

Nations engaged.

Prussia, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, France.

Peace of Westphalia.

Devastation of Germany.

Recognition of principle of religious toleration.

C. Division of Countries at close of Reformation.

Separation of Teutonic Christendom from the Celtic Christendom.

Catholic: France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Southern Germany, Ireland, England (Anglican).

Protestant: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Northern Germany, part of Switzerland, Scotland (Presbyterian).

D. The Counter Reformation.

(1) The Mediation Party.

Erasmus, Bucer, Wiezel, Cassander;
Ferus, Eck, Enser, Farnese, Her-
man, Contarini, Pole.

(2) Attempts at reconciliation.

By means of Synods.

Council of Trent indicted at council of
Spires.

The Bull sent to all European
courts; its reception.

(3) The Council of Trent, 1545-1553.

Delay in opening; frequent suspen-
sions; arrival of German Protes-
tants at fifteenth session.

Council in Session, Dec. 13, 1545.

Numbers present; twenty bishops
and abbots, three cardinals, three
legates, Ambassadors of King
Ferdinand, four archbishops;
Cardinal de Monte president.

Method of procedure.

Debate by congregations.

Doctrine and reformation dis-
cussed concurrently.

Ultimate form of transactions in
treatises, (*Doctrinæ*), proposi-
tions, (*Canons*), ordinances of
discipline and general Church
Government (*Decretæ de Refor-
matione*).

Lack of freedom in council.

Removal to Bologna.

Conflict between Imperialist and
Papal policy of the Council.

The Augsburg Interim.

Proceedings of the Council.

Canon of Scripture.

Tradition equal to Scripture.

Vulgate authentic.

Subjects discussed.

Doctrinal.

Immaculate Conception ; Original Sin ; Justification ; the Sacraments ; Communion in two kinds, the Corruption of the Mass ; Penance ; Purgatory, etc.

Reformatory measures.

Saint worship ; relics ; preaching of the friars ; concerning matrimony ; divorce ; convents ; disciplinary reforms.

Popes taking part in the Council.

Clement VII. ; Paul III. ; Julius III. ; Paul IV. ; Pius IV.

Results of the Council of Trent.

At twenty-fifth and last session 255 prelates sign under pain of excommunication.

Pope confirms council.

Reception of decrees of Council.

Portugal, Spain and Venice accept.

Refusal of Protestants.

France, England, Continental Protestants, czar of Muscovy.

Inefficiency of Council in restraining papal encroachments.

Papal monarchy untouched.

Practical reforms.

Reaction against the Protestants.

Carlo Borromeo and the six synods.

(4) The Jesuits.

Rise in Spain ; Ignatius Loyola, 1556.

Society of spiritual knights.

Early members Francis Xavier, Rodriguez, etc.

Confirmed by Paul III.

Cardinal points of System.

Constitution.

Secret Institutions, etc.
 Use of the Inquisition.
 Progress of the Order.
 Italy, Spain, France, Portugal,
 England, etc.

Reference Books for Church History During the Age of the Reformation.

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 Historical and Theological Essays. *Mozley.*
 Colet, Fisher and More. *Mason.*
 Life of Erasmus. *Froude.*

XIII. English Church History During the Time of the Stuarts.

1. HOPES OF ROMANISTS AND PRESBYTERIANS AT ACCESSION OF JAMES I.
2. GROWTH OF PURITANISM.
 Millenary Petition.

Hampton Court Conference, 1604.

First great attempt of Puritans to gain ascendancy over Church of England.

Objections of Puritans.

Doctrine; Ministers; Church Government; Ritual and Prayer Book.

Refusal to accept Bible as interpreted by Fathers, Councils of Church and universal custom as a basis of union.

Results.

Canons of 1604.

Concluding part of Catechism.

Authorized translation of Bible.

James' proclamation for use of Prayer Book, 1604.

Unfavorable to Protestants.

Pilgrim Fathers; New England.

Theologians at Conference.

Whitgift, Bancroft, Bilson, Mather, Andrews, Overall and Field.

Reynolds, Sparkes, Knewstubbs, Chaderton.

James president.

Last burning of heretics under the *De Haeretico* Act, 1612.

Puritans identified with civil liberty.

Stuart theory of divine right of Kings.

Rise of Modern Baptists and of Independents.

Abbot made archbishop of Canterbury at death of Bancroft.

The Calvinistic Controversy.

Calvinism dominant.

Representatives sent to Calvinistic synod of Dort.

3. THE STRENGTHENING OF THE CHURCH.

Attack on Non-Conformity.

Archbishopric of Bancroft.

Canons of 1604; *Ex Animo Test.*

Suppression of Romanists.

Banishment of Jesuit and Seminary priests;
gunpowder plot.

Restoration of Episcopacy in Scotland.
Sabbatarian Controversy; First Book of Sports.
School of Anglican Divines.

Whitgift, Bancroft, Andrewes, Laud, Bilson,
Mainwaring, Hooker, Ferrar, Wrenn, Juxon,
Hall, Sanderson.

The Laudian Movement.

At University of Oxford.

Revival of historic and patristic studies.

Opposition to Calvinism: reaction against
Calvinism.

Bishop of St. David's.

Conference with the Jesuit Fisher.

Activity as Bishop of London.

His unpopularity and influence.

Effort to restore St. Paul's.

As a Statesman.

Relationship between Charles and Laud.

Connection with Buckingham.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Opposition of Prynne.

Opposition to encroachments of Rome.

Convocation of 1640.

Seventeen Canons; the Et Cetera Oath.

Influence of Laud.

His Church views.

Spiritual force of the movement.

Final triumph of his principle, 1660.

4. THE CHURCH DURING THE COMMONWEALTH.

A. Puritan Attack on the Church.

Bishops excluded from Parliament by Statute,
1643.

Committee of Westminster Assembly, 1643.

Abolition of Episcopacy and the Prayer
Book.

First Black Bartholomew's Day.

Substitution of the Directory, 1645.

Commissioners appointed for visitation of Churches.

Solemn League and Covenant accepted by English.

Establishment of Presbyteries; creation of Presbyterian Church; unpopularity of its discipline.

The Westminster Catechism.

Ejection and Persecution of clergy, 1642-1645.

Committee for Scandalous Ministers.

Committee for Plundered Ministers.

B. Ecclesiastical Anarchy.

Cromwell's ecclesiastical policy.

Establishment of National Church.

Thirty-eight Commissioners or "Triers."

Engagement Oath.

Influence of Milton; Eikon and Eikonoklastes.

Rise of Quakers; George Fox.

Struggle between Presbyterians, Independents and other Non-Conformists.

C. Theological literature influencing the Period.

Herbert, Farrar, Chillingworth, Fuller, Milton, Baxter, Bunyan, Ussher, Jeremy Taylor, Pocock, Walton, Bull, Sheldon, Sanderson, Thorndyke, Cosin, Beveridge, Hammond.

5. THE CHURCH DURING THE RESTORATION.

A. Under Charles II.

The Declaration of Breda.

Consecration of bishops to vacant sees.

The Savoy Conference.

Baxter's Reformed Liturgy.

Eight grievances of the Puritans.

Petition for alteration of Church System.

Revised Prayer Book, 1662; Second Black

Bartholomew's Day.

Ornaments Rubric.

Church of England's last act of the Reformation.

Act of Uniformity.

Dissenters and Non-Conformists instead of Puritans.

Acts against Non-Conformity.

Corporation Act, 1661.

Conventicle Act, 1664.

Five Mile Act, 1665.

Test Act, 1673; Persecution of the Romanists.

Rise of the Latitudinarians.

Division into High Church and Latitudinarians.

Chillingworth, Stillingfleet, Tillotson, Tenison, Henry More.

B. Relation of James II. to Rome.

Determination to restore Roman Catholicism.

Dispensing power used to benefit Romanism.

Resistance of Clergy; Dr. Sharp's sermon.

High Commission Court revived.

Opposition of Sancroft and Compton.

Efforts at the Universities.

Conflict at Magdalen.

Declaration of Indulgence.

Refusal of bishops; trial of seven.

6. THE REVOLUTION OF 1688 AND THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

A. Influence of politics on Church Parties.

Tories, High Church; Whigs, Latitudinarian.

B. The Beginnings of Religious Toleration.

Comprehension Bill; its failure.

Toleration act; dissent legalized.

C. Deprivation of Non-Jurors.

Archbishop Sancroft and eight other bishops, 400 clergy, many laity; in Scotland all the bishops, 700 clergy.

Loss to the Church.

Bishops, Ken and Turner; Jeremy Collier,

Church Historian; Dodwell, professor at Oxford, etc.

Sees conferred on Latitudinarians.

Negotiations with Eastern Church.

Division of Non-Jurors; Usagers and Non-Usagers.

Existence of Non-Jurors until beginning of Nineteenth Century.

D. Archbishopsrics of Tillotson and Tenison.

Controversy concerning Convocation.

Church government by royal injunctions.

Church patronage in hands of Mary and Tillotson.

Spread of skepticism.

Decay of morality and of Church services.

E. Acts against Roman Catholics.

F. Formation of Religious Societies.

S. P. C. K., 1698; S. P. G., 1701; Dr. Bray.

6. HIGH CHURCH AND TORY REACTION UNDER ANNE, 1702-1714.

Influence of Marlborough.

Queen Anne's Bounty.

High Influence of Church.

Measures against Dissenters.

Occasional Conformity Act, 1711.

Schism Act, 1714.

Appointment of able bishops; great spiritual life.

Activity of the Church.

Act for building fifty-two Churches.

Evidences of frequent services in London.

Good parish priests.

Advancement of charity schools and parochial libraries.

"Church in Danger" Cry.

Impeachment of Dr. Sacheverell.

Attempt to unite the Protestant Communities of Prussia under English Prayer Book and XXXIX. Articles.

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Church Club Lectures, 1890.

Historical and Theological Essays. *Mozley.*

Bishop Andrewes. *Otley.*

XIV. English Church History During the Hanoverians, 1714.

1. ASCENDANCY OF LATITUDINARIANS.

A. Contrast between Church under Stuarts and early Hanoverians.

Three parties in the Kingdom.

Jacobites, Tories, Whigs.

New phase of the Non-juring dispute.

Personal character of the first two Georges.

Repressive policy of Whigs.

High Church Party treated as Jacobites.

Suppression of Convocation, 1717-1850.

Bishops appointed for political reasons.

Mostly Latitudinarians.

Influence of Walpole; Dean Berkeley.

B. Prevalence of Controversies.

(1) The Socinian; form of Arianism: Bishop Bull.

(2) The Non-Juring.

(3) The Bangorian Controversy; Hoadley; Law.

(4) The Deistical Controversy; Unitarians.

Chief Deists; Herber, Hobbes, Toland, Collins, Tindal.

Defenders of the faith: Conybeare, Butler, Warburton, Berkeley, Sherlock, Wake, Potter, Wilson, Gibson, Swift, etc.

- C. Attitude of Government toward Dissent.
 - Agitation for repeal of Test and Corporation Acts.
 - Indemnity Act.
 - Quaker Affirmation Bill.
 - Regium Donum.
 - Banishment of Dr. Atterbury.
- D. Attempt at union between Gallican and Anglican Churches.
 - Archbishop Wake; Du Pin, Gerardin.

2. RISE OF METHODISM.

- A. Condition of the Church.
 - Character of the Clergy.
 - Pluralities, non-residence.
 - Low religious and moral standards.
 - Prevalence of Arianism.
 - Corruption and insufficiency of Universities.
 - Acts affecting the Church.
 - Growth of toleration.
 - Act for correcting the Calendar, 1752.
 - Eleven days struck out of September.
- B. John Wesley, 1703-1791.
 - Parentage and early life.
 - Oxford; Law's Serious Call, etc.
 - Formation of Society at Oxford.
 - Charles Wesley; George Whitfield.
 - Strict rules and methods hence Methodism.
 - Mission to Georgia, 1735.
 - Failure.
 - Moravian Influence.
 - Formation of Methodist Society, 1739.
 - Without constitutional relation to Church.

Doctrinal differences between Wesley and Whitfield.

Wesley; doctrines of New Birth and Perfection, the Arminian Methodists.

Whitfield, the Calvinistic Methodists.

Lady Huntington; College of Trevecca.

Character of Wesley's Work.

Revival of personal religion.

Class of people reached.

Colliers, factory hands, prisoners, etc.

Open air preaching, etc.

C. Breach between Methodism and the Church.

(1) Schismatical acts of Wesley.

Foundation of preaching houses; London; Bristol.

First gathering of separate congregations.

Appointment of lay preachers; Maxwell.

Beginning of unauthorized ministry.

Consecration of Coke and Asbury to America.

Setting apart of three ministers for Scotland.

First Wesleyan Conference, 1744.

(2) Final Separation, 1795.

Lay preachers authorized to administer Holy Communion.

Internal dissensions.

Nineteen forms of Methodism at present day.

3. THE EVANGELICAL MOVEMENT, 1775-1820.

A. The Earlier Evangelical Movement.

(1) Characteristics.

Doctrine and discipline akin to that of Dissenters.

Pious, zealous, hardworking but characterized by fanaticism and eccentricities.

(2) The Earlier Evangelicals.

James Hervey, a Methodist at Oxford with Charles Wesley.

William Grimshaw, the Mad Parson.

John Berridge, an itinerant and irregular clergyman.

Augustus Toplady, author of "Rock of Ages."

John Fletcher, of saintly life; designed by Wesley as his successor in the Wesleyan movement.

Daniel Rowlands; the rent in the Welsh Church.

Henry Venn; *The Complete Duty of Man*.

Rowland Hill, great itinerant preacher.

B. The Later Evangelical Movement.

(1) Later Evangelicals.

Porteus, bishop of London; the Milners; Newton; Thomas Scott; Cecil; Simeon; Wilberforce; Henry Martyn; Cowper; Hannah More.

(2) Their great Work and Influence.

Revival of personal religion; faith in the Atonement.

Veneration for the Bible; affection for Prayer Book.

Saved England to the Church during a period of infidelity and degradation; period of French Revolution.

Controlled Church of England for fifty years.

Triumphed over Latitudinarians.

Eradicated last vestiges of Arianism.

Foundation of Church Societies.

(a) Church Missionary, 1799.

First organized attempt of England to deal with paganism.

(b) Religious Tract Society, 1801.

United action between
Churchmen and Dissenters
for circulation of Evangelical
literature.

(c) British and Foreign Bible Society.

Circulation of Scriptures in
various languages without
comment.

(d) National Society for Promotion of Education of Poor in the Principles of the Established Church.

To counteract the Lancastrian system.

Founding of Sunday Schools; Raikes.

Home Mission Work.

Factory hands, colliers, agricultural laborers, prisoners.

Work for abolition of Slavery.

C. Defects of Evangelicalism.

Teaching and Ritual of Prayer Book ignored.

Valued only for beauty and devotion of language.

Retained as defence against Arianism.

Disparagement of Sacraments; infrequent Celebrations; preaching exalted.

Power of the priesthood denied.

Apostolical Succession undervalued.

Episcopacy merely an hierarchy of dignity.

Regeneration confounded with conversion.

Emotional teachings appealing to conscience through fear.

Few abuses in Church remedied.

Church patronage in hands of landowning class.

Non-residence and pluralities.

Lack of ecclesiastical leadership and organizing power.

Boundary line between Church and Dissent
confused.

Great impetus to Dissent.

4. THE OXFORD MOVEMENT, 1820-1845.

- (1) Intellectual forces influencing the movement.
Renewed interest in Mediæval art and life.

Influence of Scott.

Philosophy of Coleridge and his School.

Poetry dealing with religious subjects.

Keble's *Christian Year*, etc.

- (2) State of the Church.

- (a) Character of the Clergy.

Higher clergy chosen from the aristocracy.

Worldliness and lax discipline.

Tendency toward Protestantism
rather than Catholic theology.

Luther, Calvin, Scott, the Milners
studied instead of the Fathers,
the Schoolmen or the Caroline
Divines.

Neglect of Episcopal duties.

Nepotism; non-residence and pluralities.

- (b) Churches and Church Services.

Church buildings neglected; few new
churches built.

Church restoration not thought of.

Renting of Church pews.

Canons and rubrics unobserved.

Holy Communion rarely celebrated.

- (c) Apprehensions of Disestablishment.
Repeal of Corporation and Test
Acts.

Change in Trial Court of Appeal.

Establishment of judicial Com-
mittee of the Privy Council;
secular.

Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, 1829.

Reform Bill, 1832.

Appointment of Ecclesiastical Commission,
1836.

Episcopal and Tithe Commutation Acts,
1836.

The Pluralities Act, 1838.

Cathedral Act, 1840.

Attitude of Periodicals.

The Westminster Review; Weekly Registrar; Penny Magazine; Edinburgh Review.

(d) Latitudinarian Spirit in the Church.
At Oxford.

Richard Whately; Scholastic philosophy in
relation to Christian theology.

Blanco White.

Dr. Thomas Arnold.

Scheme for a National Church.

(e) Efforts toward Catholic Revival.

Work of Bishop Jebb; Alexander Knox;
William Palmer.

Controversy with O'Doyle.

(3) The Beginning of the Movement.
At Oriel College.

Aim of the Movement.

(I.) Maintenance and assertion of Catholic
doctrine especially Apostolic Succession.

(II.) Preservation of the Prayer Book.

Leading men; Keble, Wilberforce, Palmer,
Williams, Newman, Percival, Rose, Froude.

Keble's sermon at St. Mary's July 14, 1833.

Subject National Apostasy.

"Start of the Religious Movement."

Meeting at Hadleigh Rectory.

Present, Percival, Palmer, Froude, Rose rector.

Association of Friends of the Church.

Address to Archbishop of Canterbury.

7,000 clergy, 230,000 laymen.

- Joshua Watson, William Palmer.
- (4) The Tracts for the Times.
- (a) Subjects doctrinal and traditional.
Apostolic Succession, Nature of the Christian Church.
Relation to Primitive Ages, Neglect of Discipline, Authority and government of Church.
- (b) Early Form.
Short tracts or papers often merely notes.
1834 first forty-six collected in one Volume.
Contributors, Newman, Keble, Palmer, Percival, etc.
- (c) Accession of Dr. Pusey, 1834.
Great influence on movement.
Professor at Oxford, canon of Christ Church.
Guarantee for its stability.
- (d) Reception of the Tracts.
Widespread influence; success.
Increase of theological study among clergy.
Greater devotion among laity.
More frequent services, increased Communions.
Fewer secessions to Dissent.
Outbreak of Hostilities.
Publication of Froude's "Remains."
Publication of Newman's Tract XC., 1840.
On the XXXIX. Articles; condemnation of Tract.
The Roman Controversy; Newman's *Via Media*.
Attitude of Bishops and University Heads.
Issue of Tracts forbidden.
Suspension of Dr. Pusey.
University Sermon, Holy Eucharist a Comfort to the Penitent.
- (5) Division among the Tractarians.
Parties.

Original aims of Movement; Keble, Pusey, Hooke, etc.

Strong Roman influence, Newman, Ward, Oakley, etc.

Secessions to Rome.

Anglo-Prussian appointment of Protestant Bishop to Jerusalem.

Newman's secession; Ward, Oakley, Faber.

Character of Newman.

The Hampden Controversy and the Gorham Case or Baptismal Controversy.

Secessions of Manning and the Wilberforces.

Result of Secessions.

Bull of Pius IX., 1850, claiming England.

Wiseman, Archbishop of Westminster.

5. THE AWAKENED LIFE OF THE CHURCH.

- (1) Widening of the Movement into a general High Church Revival.

 Ceases to be prominently Academical.

 Shared by men in London and country;
 Gladstone, Palmer, Maitland, etc.

- (2) The Ritual Controversy.

 Revival of ritual.

 The Surplice Riots.

 St. George Riots.

 Ritual Prosecution.

 Ritual Commission.

 Points of contention; Vestments, Eastward position.

 Lights on the Altar, The Mixed Chalice, Unleavened Bread, Incense.

 Decision favorable to High Church Party.

 Ornaments Rubric.

 Public Regulation Act; Disraeli, Tait.

 Prosecution of Bishop of Lincoln.

- (3) Establishment of Toleration.

 Influence of Kingsley, Maurice and the Rugby men.

- Secularization of Universities; Keble's College, 1872.
- 1880, Burial Act.
- (4) Revival of Church Life.
 - Starting of Guardian, etc.
 - Architectural Society of Oxford, 1838.
 - Restoration, building and endowment of Churches; Gothic architecture introduced.
 - New Parishes formed; subdivision of dioceses.
 - Impetus to mission work.
 - Establishment of Guilds; Confraternities; Schools; Societies, the Temperance and the White Cross; Religious Orders, etc.
 - Revival of Convocation, 1852; later, Houses of Laymen established.
 - Revival of diocesan conferences and synods; Establishment of Church Congresses.
 - Lambeth Conference, Pan Anglican.
 - Establishment and extension of Colonial Episcopate.
 - American Bishops; Bishop Selwyn, New Zealand; Bishop Gray, Capetown; Bishop Patterson; Bishop Hannington.
 - Revision of Bible, 1881.
 - Leading Church Writers.
 - Wordsworth, Liddon, Bright, Lightfoot, Westcott, Church, Neale, etc.

Reference Books for Church History during the Hanoverians.

- The Church in England, Vol. ii. National Churches Series.
- History of Church of England. *Hore.*
- History of Church of England. *Wakeman.*
- Documents Illustrative of English Church History. *Gee and Hardy.*
- The Oxford Movement. *Church.*
- The Evangelical Revival. Epochs of Church History. Creighton Series.

Church Club Lectures, 1890.

Historical and Theological Essays. *Mozley.*

Cardinal Manning. *Hutton.*

Life of Bishop Ken.

John Keble. *Lock.*

XV. The Church in America.

1. THE CHURCH OF THE EARLY COLONISTS.

A. The Planting of the Anglican Church in America.

(1) Frobisher's Expedition, 1578.

First Celebration of Holy Eucharist in America, at Hudson Bay; Master Wolfal.

(2) Drake's Expedition, 1579.

Church Service for six weeks on Pacific Coast.

(3) Sir Humphrey Gilbert, 1583; Newfoundland.

Letters Patent—"In public exercise, according to the Church of England."

(4) Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584; Roanoke, Virginia.

Spirit of colonization awakened by Raleigh.

Possessions in North America secured to English crown.

Hariot's missionary efforts among the Indians.

John White Governor, 1587.

Baptism of Manteo and Virginia Dare.

B. The Early Colonies, 1607-1700.

(1) The Jamestown Colony, 1607.

The Virginia charter, 1606.

Providing by royal ordinance for celebrating services according to Church of England.

Appointment of Robert Hunt by
Archbishop Bancroft.

First Celebration of Holy Euchar-
ist, first church building.

Alexander Whitaker, Apostle to Vir-
ginia.

Treaty of peace with Powhatan.

Marriage of Pocahontas.

House of Burgesses, 1619.

Sir George Yeardley, governor.

Meeting of first American body of
legislators, in chancel of Church
at Jamestown.

Laws passed concerning attendance
at Church, ecclesiastical disci-
pline, education, etc.

Introduction of slavery, 1620.

Baptism of slaves.

Massacre by Indians, 1622.

Willian Berkeley, governor.

Abortive efforts to obtain a bishop.

Power of vestries over clergy.

Ecclesiastical matters in hands of
twelve vestrymen in each par-
ish; vacancies filled by vestry-
men.

Commissary Blair sent by Bishop of
London.

Founding of William and Mary Col-
lege.

(2) In New England.

(a) Earliest Expeditions.

Pring to Massachusetts, 1607.

Weymouth to Maine, 1605.

The Popham Colony, Maine,
1607.

Rev. Richard Seymour, first
Christian priest to minister
in New England.

- (b) Portsmouth, Maine, 1640.
Grant of Sir Fernando Gorges.
Rev. Robert Jordan.
- (c) In Boston.
King's Chapel, 1688 ; Rev. Robert Ratcliffe.
Opposition of Puritans.
Contempt for Episcopacy.
Mutilation of King's Chapel.
Charles II. obliged to interfere.
- (3) In Maryland.
Settlement by Lord Baltimore.
Act of religious toleration, 1649.
Establishment of English Church, 1676.
Rev. John Yeo.
- (4) In Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Charter of Charles II. provides for ministration of Church in colony of Pennsylvania.
Opposition of Quakers.
Founding of Christ Church, Philadelphia, 1695.
Delaware settled by Swedes ; Old Swedish Church, Wilmington.
Rev. John Yeo, New Castle, 1677.
- (5) In New York.
Dutch Church first established.
First Church service, 1663.
1692, grant of land to Trinity Church.
William Vesey, rector.
1693, Act of Assembly provides ministers for four counties ; New York, Queens, Westchester, Richmond.
New Rochelle, first church in Westchester county.
- (6) In the Carolinas.
St. Philips, Charleston, 1681.

2. CHURCH GROWTH FROM 1700 TO THE REVOLUTION.

A. Evils of State Patronage.

Church regarded as appendage of state.

Confusion of ecclesiastical institutions with civil.

"No King, no Bishop."

B. The Work of the S. P. G.

Appointment of Dr. Bray as Commissary to Maryland.

Maryland's act of Establishment.

Influence of Bray.

Missionary efforts of Keith and Talbot in New Jersey and Pennsylvania; success due to Keith's being a convert from Quakerism.

Work of Evan Evans in Philadelphia, 1707.

Efforts to obtain the Episcopate for America.

Commissary Garden and Whitefield.

Founding of Church in New England.

Church in Connecticut; Influence of Dean Berkeley.

Results of Work.

Missionaries and stations maintained for nearly a century.

Influence over Negroes and Indians.

Close bond of sympathy between America and Church of England.

C. Efforts to Obtain the Episcopate.

Absence of Bishops in America.

No common bond of unity; no head; no power of ordaining.

Only representatives of bishops, solitary missionaries or commissaries.

1703, commission of care of Church in the Colonies given to Bishop of London.

For the first time under Episcopal control.

On the Part of England.

Plans of Archbishop Laud; failure.

Clarendon, James II.

Efforts of S. P. G.

Queen Anne, Archbishop Secker, Sherlock, bishop of London.

Proposition to establish four sees.

Scheme of Bishop Butler, 1750.

Failure due to,

Political changes in England.

Fear of losing votes of Dissenters.

Difficulty of obtaining funds for bishoprics.

Prevalence of Latitudinarianism in Eighteenth Century.

On the Part of America.

Earliest attempts.

1705, Convocation at Burlington to appeal to crown for bishops.

1707, Letter of Evan Evans.

Advocacy of John Checkley, Boston.

Rev. Charles Inglis, Dover, Del., 1759-65.

Appeal of Dr. Chandler to public.

Popular Opposition to Bishops.

Indifference of many clergy to securing the Episcopate; evil lives; theological heresy.

Reluctance to bear the expense; fear of taxation.

Fear that the introduction of Episcopacy would interfere with civil and religious liberty.

D. Opposition of Sectarians.

(1) Growth of dissent in Virginia.

Low state of morals; diminished influence of clergy.

Attitude of Baptists and Methodists.

Growing disfavor toward Established Church.

(2) Opposition of Quakers.

Persecution of Rev. George Keith.

Join with Deists, Jacobites, etc., against Church people.

- (3) Governorship of Seymour in Maryland.
Refuses to receive Commissary ;
growth of dissent.
Refusal to let Colebatch go to Eng-
land for Consecration, 1727.
- (4) Puritanism in New England.
Opposition to Episcopacy in Con-
necticut.
President Cutler and Yale College.
Dean Berkeley and Samuel Johnson.
Intolerance of Puritans.
President Oakes of Harvard.
Opposition of New England magis-
trates.
Attacks on the Church ; John Beach.

3. STEPS LEADING TO THE FORMATION OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

A. Depression of the Church.

Ministrations of northern clergy suspended ;
persecutions, especially in Connecticut ;
driven to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
Missionaries of S. P. G. ceased their work.
Great number of churches destroyed, espe-
cially in Virginia.
Two parties, East and South.

B. Attempted Organizations.

- (1) Convention in Philadelphia, May 24,
1784.
Rev. William White.
"The Case of the Episcopal Churches
in the United States Considered."
- (2) Convention at Maryland, June, 1784.
Name Protestant Episcopal Church
first used.
Followed by convention in Boston in
September.
Basis for internal unity of action
formed within the separate prov-
inces.

- (3) General Meeting at New York, October, 1784.

Preliminary meeting at New Brunswick.

Calling of General Convention at Philadelphia, September, 1785.

- (4) Convention of South Carolina, 1785.

Dr. Robert Smith and the Episcopate.

- C. Election of Dr. William Smith as Bishop of Maryland.

Annapolis Convention, 1783.

Maryland Church claims independent existence.

Opposition of Dr. White to Smith.

- D. Consecration of Bishop Seabury.

Obstacles in his way.

Application to Non-Juring Bishops of Scotland.

Consecration at Aberdeen.

Conditions of Consecration.

Prelates officiating.

Kilgour, Petrie, Skinner.

Connection with John Wesley.

4. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH.

- A. First General Convention, September, 1785.

Numbers present.

Eighteen clerical, sixteen lay representatives.

Dr. White president.

Dioceses represented.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina.

Work of the Convention.

The Proposed Prayer Book.

Formation of General Ecclesiastical Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

Address to Archbishops and Bishops of England.

Modified by letter of Bishop Seabury.

Meeting of adjourned Convention, June 20, 1786.

Consideration of consecration of Provoost and White.

Letters from the Archbishops.

Reassembling of Convention, October 10, 1786.

Virginia not represented.

Letters from England read.

Discussion of Proposed Prayer Book.

Alterations made.

Confirmation of election of White, Griffith and Provoost to the bishopric.

B. Consecration of Bishops by English Church.

Dr. White to Philadelphia.

Dr. Provoost to New York.

Consecrators; Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Bishops of Bath and Wells, and Peterborough.

C. The General Convention of July, 1789.

Recognition of Dr. Seabury.

Resolutions passed.

Adoption of Constitution.

Meeting of adjourned Convention, October, 1789.

Representation of New England; Dr. Seabury.

Convention divided into Houses of Bishops and of Deputies.

Manner of electing Bishops.

Veto power given House of Bishops, 1804.

Canons passed.

Revision of Prayer Book.

Appointment of five committees.

Addition of Prayer of Consecration from Scottish Prayer Book; Dr. Seabury.

Preface: "American Prayer Book different in no essential feature from English."

- D. Consecration of Madison in England.
 Organization of Church complete.
 Catholic and primitive in creeds and ministry.

5. THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

- A. State of the Church at Beginning of Century.
 200 clergymen including seven bishops.
 Adoption of XXXIX. Articles, 1801.
 Changes made.
 Convention of 1808; Baltimore.
 "A solemn and affectionate address to the Churches."
 Duelling and divorce.
 Attempt to form an independent Episcopal Church in Maryland; Dr. Kemp.
 The Church and the Methodists.
 Bishops White and Seabury; Dr. Coke.
 Trouble with the Anabaptists.
- B. Revival of the Church, 1811-1836.
 Episcopates of Bishops Hobart, Dr. Moore, Richard Channing Moore, Chase, Griswold, etc.
 Growth of Church principles; improved canons.
 Educational Growth.
 Founding of General Theological Seminary.
 Bishop Hobart.
 The Theological Seminary of Virginia.
 Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut.
- C. Growth of Church, 1836-65.
 (1) Expansion of the Episcopate.
 Forty-four Bishops consecrated during the period.
 (Present number of Bishops eighty-six.)
 1865, Clergy list, 2,450.

- Communicant list, 150,000.
- Episcopate made coextensive with National territory.
- Need for division of dioceses; desire for provincial system; Dr. Hopkins.
- Creation of Missionary Bishops.
- Domestic Missionary Bishops.
 - Kemper, Otey, Breck, Whipple, Kip, Scott, Lee, Talbot, Bishop of "All Out Doors."
- Foreign Missionary Bishops.
 - Boone to China, 1844; Payne to Africa, 1851.
- (2) Influence of the Oxford Movement on Church in America.
 - General Convention of 1844.
 - Impetus given to High Church Party.
 - Establishment of Society for Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge.
 - Secessions to Rome.
- (3) Leaders in the Church.
 - High Churchmen; Hobart, Doane, Kemper, Hopkins, De Lancey, H. Potter, Brownell, Williams, Ewer, Muhlenberg, Mahan, Croswell, De Koven, Whittingham.
 - Low Churchmen; A. Potter, Tyng, Chase, Lee, etc.
- (4) The Work of Dr. Muhlenberg.
 - Founding of Church of Holy Communion.
 - The Memorial Movement.
 - "Effort to emancipate the Episcopate and unsectarize the Church."
 - Improvements in Church Services.
 - Church architecture and hymnody.
 - Preaching in surplice and surpliced choirs.
 - Weekly Communion and Offertory.
 - Free Church System.

Establishment of Charities, etc.

Hospitals, Orphanages, Homes,
Fresh Air Fund, etc.

St. Luke's Hospital, St. Johnland,
etc.

Founding of Communities in America.

Sisterhood of Holy Communion.

**D. The American Church from the Civil War to
Present Day.**

(1) Reunion of Church in North and South
immediately after War.

(2) Growth of Church.

(a) Educational Growth.

Theological Seminaries and
Colleges.

Philadelphia Divinity School.

Episcopal Theological School,
Cambridge.

Western Theological School,
Chicago.

Berkeley Divinity School,
Middletown.

University of the South.

St. Stephen's College.

Racine College; Dr. De
Koven.

Lehigh University.

Hobart College.

Church Preparatory Schools.

St. Timothy's; St. Paul's; St.

Mary's, Burlington.

Growth of Charities.

Free Hospitals; Houses of
Mercy; Orphanages, etc.

Foreign Missions.

In Africa, Greece, China,
Japan, Hayti, Mexico, etc.

Work among Indians, Jews
and Negroes.

Churches for American Colonies Abroad.

Paris, Rome, Nice, Florence, Dresden, Geneva, Lucerne.

Growth of Communities.

Sisterhood of St. Mary, 1865.

Sisters of Good Shepherd.

Orders of Deaconesses, Alabama, Long Island.

Establishment of Branches of English Communities.

All Saints; St. Margaret; St. John Baptist; Society of St. John the Evangelist.

(b) Ecclesiastical Controversies.

Legislation as to Ritual, 1871.

Dr. De Koven; Dr. George F. Seymour.

Organization of Reformed Episcopal Church.

Dr. Cummins.

(c) Efforts in behalf of Church Unity.

Earlier History.

1853, Dr. Muhlenberg's Memorial.

1856, Commission of Church Unity elected by House of Bishops.

1886, Appointment of Committee.

"Consider the Matter of the Reunion of Christendom."

Report of Committee, 1889.

Lambeth Conference, 1888.

"Quadrilateral."

(d) Rise of Broad Church Party.

American Church Congress.

Phillips' Brooks; Dr. Washburn.

- (e) The Revision of the Prayer Book and Hymnal, 1882.

Former attempts at Revision.
Chief changes made.

Reference Books for American Church History.

A History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. *Wilberforce*.

The Colonial Church. *Anderson*.

The Church in America. National Churches Series.

History of the Episcopal Church of America. *Tiffany*.

Some American Clergymen. *Morehouse*.

Memoir of Harriet Monsell. *Carter*.

Harriet Starr Cannon. *Dix*.

XVI. Hindrances to Unity of Catholic Christendom.

I. POINTS OF DIFFERENCE OF THE ROMAN CHURCH.

A. Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

(1) Gradual Growth of the Doctrine.

(a) First period.

Early Church, Christ alone conceived sinless.

Age of the Councils; Theotokos and Theophoros.

(b) Second period; Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries.

Virgin conceived in sin and sanctified at the Incarnation.

Paschasius Radbert, Anselm, Bernard.

1140, Canons of Lyons.

Festival of the Immaculate Conception, December 8.

(c) Third Period; Age of the Schoolmen.

Virgin conceived in sin but sanctified before or after birth.

Duns Scotus and the University of Paris; Thomas Aquinas, Bonaventura.

Decree in favor of Doctrine at Council of Basle.

- (d) Doctrine as held at present day. Virgin conceived, born and lived without sin, original or actual.

Defined at Rome, 1854.

Festival of the Assumption, August 8.

B. Doctrine of Papal Infallibility.

(1) Papal Supremacy.

Councils supreme for nine centuries.

Pope defers to councils.

Law of the Church is the decision of the combined Episcopate; *Definens subscripsi*.

Primacy in honor given Rome at Council of Chalcedon, 451.

Roman supremacy assumed at Lateran Council, 1215.

Sacro approbante concilio.

Superiority of Council to pope asserted at Council of Basle.

(2) Papal Infallibility.

Promoters of the Doctrine.

Thomas Aquinas, Torquemada, Canus, Bellarmine, Baronius, Cajetan, etc.

Vatican Council and Term *Ex Cathedra*.

Convoked by Bull, *Æterni Patri*, June 29, 1868.

Flaws in the Council.

Not œcumenical; members not

free; Papal infallibility not mentioned in Bull of Convocation; Rule of St. Victor departed from. Vow of secrecy.

The Vatican Decree.

Pope infallible when speaking ex cathedra.

The decrees of the Supreme Pontiff irreformable, and that without the consent of the Church.

Acceptance of the Decree.

By all the Bishops of the Roman Communion and the whole Roman Church.

C. Transubstantiation and Communion in One Kind.

D. Doctrine of Purgatory.

E. Cultus of the Blessed Virgin and of Saints.

F. Enforced Celibacy of Clergy.

G. Use of Latin in Performance of Rites.

H. Refusal to recognize Anglican Orders.

Bull of Leo XIII. *Apostolicæ Curæ*, 1896.

2. THE ORTHODOX EASTERN CHURCH.

A. Ten Branches of the Eastern Church.

(1) The Four ancient Patriarchates, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem; (2) Church of Russia; (3) Church in Cyprus; (4) Church in Austro-Hungary; (5) Church in Montenegro; (6) Church of Greece; (7) Church in Servia.

B. Points of Difference of Eastern Church.

(1) Doctrine of the Holy Eucharist.

(2) Confirmation; priests may confirm.

(3) Omission of "Filioque" in Creed.

(4) Invocation of Holy Spirit.

(5) Holy Orders and Marriage of clergy.

Enforced celibacy of Bishops.

(6) Mode of administering Baptism.

- (7) Confession and Power of the Keys.
- (8) Union of Church and State.
- (9) The Holy Eucharist, Mode and Elements.

Reference Books for Hindrances to Unity of Catholic Christendom.

The Catholic Faith. *Treat.*

Confessions of Christendom. *Winer.*

Leo XIII. and Anglican Orders. *Dr. Richey.*

Vindication of Anglican Orders. *Dr. Lowndes.*

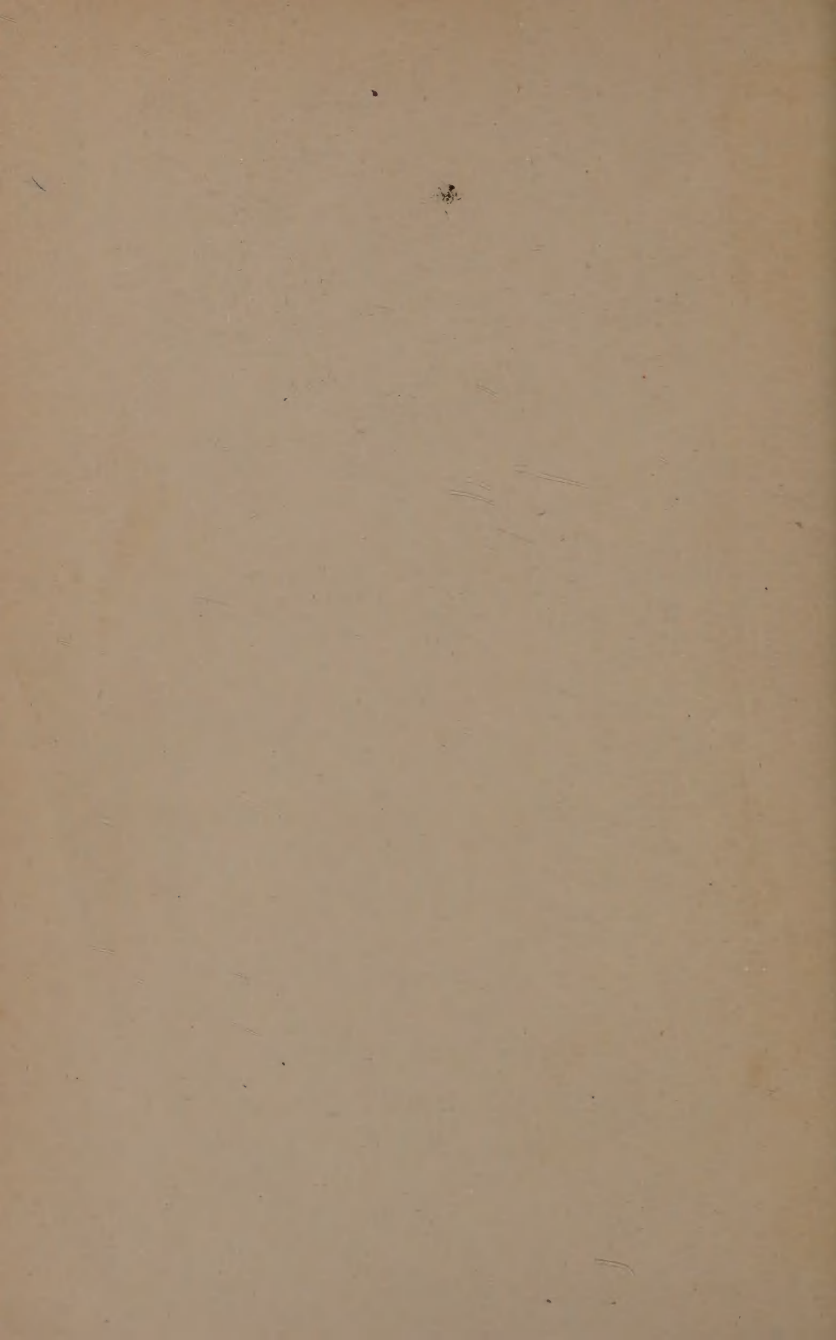
The Pope and the Council. *Janus.*

Rites and Customs of the Graco-Roman Church.
Romanoff.

The Catholic Faith and Religion. *Staley.*

Catholic Doctrine of the Atonement. *Oxenham.*

The Theotokos. *Dr. Pusey.*



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